The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,335.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
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First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
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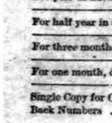
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Ethiopia, 1,122 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander D. McCollum, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 28th September, at noon.

	Sept.		Oct.
Leave Bombay	28	Leave Galle	6
" Carwar	30	" Negapatam	8
	Oct.	" Pondicherry	9
" Mangalore	1	" Madras	11
" Cannanore	2	" Coconada	13
" Calicut	2	" Visagapatam	14
" Beypore	2	" Bimlipatam	14
" Cochin	3	" Gopalpore	15
" Tuticorin	4	" False Point	16
" Colombo	5	Arrives Calcutta	17

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry, and Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

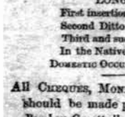
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship Comorin, 453 tons, 80 H. P., Commander J. L. Turner, will be despatched on Saturday, the 18th September at 4 P.M.

Up.	Sept.	Down.	Oct.
Leave Bombay	18	Leave Bussorah	8
" Kurrachee	23	" Fao	9
" Guadur	23	" Bushire	10
" Muscat	28	" Bahrein	11
" Bunder Abbas	28	" Linga	13
" Linga	29	" Bunder Abbas	14
	Oct.	" Muscat	16
" Bushire	2	" Guadur	18
" Fao	2	" Kurrachee	20
Arrive Bussorah	4	Arrives Bombay	23

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the Steam Ship MARTABAN, 515 tons, 110 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, to Cochin, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd September, at noon, calling at the undermentioned Ports, viz. :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	22nd Sept.	Leave Cochin	29th Sept.
" Ratnagherry	23rd "	" Beypore	30th "
" Malwan	23rd "	" Calicut	30th "
" Vingorla	23rd "	" Tellicherry	1st Oct.
" Goa	24th "	" Cannanore	1st "
" Carwar	24th "	" Mangalore	2nd "
" Coompta	24th "	" Coompta	3rd "
" Mangalore	26th "	" Carwar	3rd "
" Cannanore	26th "	" Goa	3rd "
" Tellicherry	26th "	" Vingorla	4th "
" Calicut	27th "	" Malwan	4th "
" Beypore	28th "	" Ratnagherry	5th "
Arrive Cochin	29th "	Arrive Bombay	6th "

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every MONDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Unjunwell, Ratnaghurry, Jeylapoor, Malwan, Vingorla, Goa, Bungina,

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Sunday.
" Ratnagherry	Sunday.	" Beypore	Monday.
" Malwan	"	" Calicut	"
" Vingorla	"	" Tellicherry	Tuesday.
" Goa	Monday.	" Cannanore	"
" Carwar	"	" Mangalore	Wednesday.
" Coompta	"	" Coompta	Thursday.
" Mangalore	Tuesday.	" Carwar	"
" Cannanore	Wednesday.	" Goa	"
" Tellicherry	"	" Vingorla	Friday.
" Calicut	"	" Malwan	"
" Beypore	"	" Ratnagherry	Saturday.
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Sunday.

The Steamer OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 18th September. For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 13th September, 1869.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. EMEU, (1,538 tons, and 300 H. P.), Captain J. C. Babot, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 17th inst., leaving Macazon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 15th instant.

ALFRED PARISH, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 11th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per "Ship City of Paris, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery of their respective goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consigned.

Captain Le Riche will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Agents for the Owners of the Percy Douglas.

Bombay, 13th September, 1869.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 11, Hummum Street, Bombay,
And No. 1, East Street, Poona.

FRESH STOCK OF VERY BEST STATIONARY.

NOTE PAPER, White Linear, per pack	Rs. 1 8
Ditto, coloured, per box	" 1 8
FOOLSCAP, best ruled, per quire	" 0 10
Do. best French	" 0 6
OVERLAND LETTER PAPER, blue Linear, per quire	" 0 12
LETTER PAPER, Cream laid, per quire	" 0 8
Do. do. Linear	" 0 12
LADIES' VISITING CARDS, per pack	" 0 12
GENTLEMEN'S ditto	" 0 8
LETTER COPYING BOOKS of various size and sorts.	
COPYING BOOKS, Blank ruled, Foolscap and Quarto size.	
GUM, prepared, in bottles, price each	1 0
PEN HOLDERS, each	" 5 0
MITCHELL'S STEEL PENS of sorts, per box	" 1 0
GILLOT'S ditto	" 1 8
Packets of GREEN and RED RIBBONS for attaching papers, per packet	" 0 8
BAZAAR BOOKS, each	" 1 8
ENVELOPES of all sizes, colours, and sorts.	
TRACING PAPER, per sheet	" 1 12
INKSTANDS, DATE MARKERS, and SLATES in great variety	

EXPECTED BY NEXT MAIL.

WORLD OF FASHION for August	0 12
LE FOLLETT	1 0
LONDON and PARIS FASHION for August	0 12

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS.

THE "HOME NEWS," BY EVERY MAIL.

WE are now prepared to register orders for the supply of all ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS. List of prices, &c., can be had on application.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

11, Hummum Street, Bombay, 8th September, 1869.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £58, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th September.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with Straps,
½	" Under Vests.	1	Maud.
2	" Linen Collars,	1	Inverness Cape.
1	" Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	" Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
½	" Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	" Coloured Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat,
½	" White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship THOMAS BELL, from London, Captain Wylie, are requested to despatch Boats alongside to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned. The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Wylie, Ship Thomas Bell.

Bombay, 14th September, 1869.

NEWSPAPER FILE MISSING.—A File of the "Bombay Gazette" for the half-year from January to June 1867, belonging to the "Bombay Gazette" Office, has been missing for several months. The person to whom the File was lent will oblige by returning it immediately.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
Ayala Albrecht Champagne, No. 1 Rs. 28 per dozen.
" 2 " 26 do.
" 3 " 24 do.
United Vineyard Proprietor Co's Cognac.
Bass' Beer, bottled by Part of London, unquestionably the best Pale Ale imported.
Hodson White, Zinc, Paints, and Varnishes.
MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 15th September 1869.

SOUNDY & COMPANY, BOMBAY,
GENERAL IMPORTERS.

MATHEMATICAL and SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

THEODOLITES.

	Rs. a.
Six inch Transit Theodolites, with Vertical Circle, illuminated axis, and three Tangent-screws, divided on silver to 30 seconds, complete in Mahogany box, with brass lock and handle and brass screwed at corners	500 0
Six inch Theodolites, Everest's pattern, with three Tangent screws, divided on silver to 30 seconds, flush vernier plates, complete as above	450 0
Six inch Everest's Theodolite, with three Tangent screws, divided on silver to 30 seconds, bevelled vernier plates, complete as above	400 0
A variety of other Theodolites kept in stock.	

DUMPY LEVELS.

Fourteen inch Dumpy Levels, bronzed, with silver ring Compass, complete with Tripod Stand, and strong Mahogany box for Level	250 0
Ten inch Dumpy Level, complete as above	200 0
Sopwith's Levelling Staff, 14 feet when open and 5 feet when shut, each feet	45 0

PRISMATIC COMPASSES.

Three and half inch, with silver graduated ring, divided to 360 degrees, in leather sling case, Tripod stand, with covered Ball and socket joint complete	75 0
Do. do. do. 4 inch complete as above	85 0
Do. do. do. 4½ inch complete as above	100 0
Pocket Sextants, three inch, with Telescope, complete in leather sling case	85 0
Spirit Levels, 18 inches long, solid brass, with adjusting screws, fitted in strong Oak boxes	50 0
Brass Spirit Levels, 12 inch, with cross Tube for Vertical and Horizontal use and adjusting screws	25 0
Plain Spirit Levels, set in 12 inch Ebony, with Brass surface plate	8 0
Brass Pantographs, 24 inch, in Mahogany screwed box	100 0

Chesterman's Patent Metallic Wove Measuring Tapes, with folding winders :—

100	feet	Tapes Rs.	9
66	feet	" "	7
50	feet	" "	6

Best Steel Measuring Chains with arrows complete :—

50	feet	Chains Rs.	12
66	feet	" "	15
100	feet	" "	18

Brass Rolling Parallel Rulers :—

6	inch	Rolling	Ruler	Rs. 9
9	"	"	"	" 14
12	"	"	"	" 18
18	"	"	"	" 23
18	"	"	"	" 27
24	"	"	"	" 36
36	"	"	"	" 45

Ebony Rolling Parallel Rulers with brass Rollers :—

6	inch	Ruler	Rs.	5
9	"	"	"	7
12	"	"	"	9
15	"	"	"	12
18	"	"	"	14
24	"	"	"	18
30	"	"	"	25

T. Squares of best seasoned Wood :—

24	inch	Ebony with moveable stock	Rs. 9
30	"	do.	" 12
24	"	Pear Tree with Brass edges	" 6
36	"	do. " "	" 8
48	"	do. " "	" 10
24	"	do. plain edges	" 4

EBONY AND PEAR TREE STRAIGHT EDGES.

Brass Circular Protractor, divided on silver, with extending arms complete, in velvet lined Mahogany box

Brass Circular Protractor, in Mahogany box	20 0
Semicircular Protractors, brass, in a Mahogany box	20 0

Chronometers of boxwood, brass mountings, with Compass, 2 Levers, scales, and folding sight, in case

Pocket Chronometer and Compass, in the form and size of a watch, can be conveniently carried in the waistcoat pocket, a most useful article for Engineers and Surveyors, combining a Needle Compass, with a Chronometer for taking Angles of any degree. Electro-Gilt in a Morocco Leather Case	25 0
Plotting Scales, Boxwood, 12 inches, in sets of six, with offsets to match, in Mahogany box	30 0
Plotting Scales, Ivory, 12 inches, with offsets	3 0
Offsets to match, each	1 0
Triangular Boxwood Scales, 6 scales on one, 12 inch, with offsets to match	8 0
Architect's Scales, 6 scales on one, 12 inch	7 0
Boxwood Protractors, 6 inch	5 0
Ivory Protractors, 6 inch	8 0
Boxwood, Two feet 4 fold Rules, from	4 0
Prime Dividers of various sizes,	from Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 0
Ebony handle drawing Pens	3 0
Ivory do. do. do.	3 6
Do. do. jointed	4 0

MAPPING PENS, DRAWING PINS, SET SQUARES, FRENCH CURVES, &c., &c.

PATENT VELLUM TRACING CLOTH, in rolls of 24 yards, and one yard wide, per roll, Rs. 24,

DRAWING PAPERS of various sizes,

TRACING PAPERS,

CONTINUOUS DRAWING PAPERS,

Every requisite for ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS, and CONTRACTORS' OFFICES.

SOUNDY & Co., Wholesale Importers,
Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COORLA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th September, 1869, at 2 P.M., to CONFIRM the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 7th September, 1869 :—

"That the Liquidator be authorised to transfer and sell the lands, houses, hereditaments, and immoveable property, furniture, effects, assets, rights, business and good-will of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, to a new Company, to be formed and called "The Dhurrumsey Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited," and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale 200 fully paid-up shares of the nominal value of Rs. 2,000 each, in such last mentioned Company, such Company undertaking to pay and discharge the debts and liabilities of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and to carry out and perform the agreements, contracts, and obligations of the said Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited."

By order of the Board of Directors,
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, 14th September 1869.

N.B.—The Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent will be happy to give every information to Shareholders respecting the proposed arrangement between the two Companies, if they will call at the Company's Office.

SALE BY AUCTION.—TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, in Meadow Street, the handsome HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS and PORCELAIN WARES, &c., of Messrs. S. Giles and R. Brown, proceeded to Europe and up-country, the same comprising rich glasswave, very handsome white, pink, and gold, white and pink flowered, white, pink, and green flowered dinner and dessert services for 12, 18 and 24 persons; best plated ware, such as hotwater curry dishes, dish covers, tea set, salvers, ice pitcher, coffee urn, bread basket, cruet, pickle, and liqueur frames, double branched and table and chamber candlesticks, a set of Lily pattern spoons and forks for 12 persons complete, plate covers, &c; the handsomely open carved blackwood furniture, consisting of round and camp dining, circular, pier, sofa, card, writing, work, single and double washing and dressing tables; easy, long arm, low, drawing, and dining room chairs; conversation, full round and half back couches with silk and imitation leather lining and springs, sideboards, teapoys, English mahogany whatnots, hatstands, wardrobes, gown and clothes presses, English brass and iron and blackwood four posts bedsteads with and without matrasses, camp cots, plated and brass hanging argand, table argand, and reading lamps, a double barrelled gun in case by Westly Richards, a gold hunting watch by Dent, London, mahogany dressing glasses, carpets, pictures, table ornaments and sundries.

The above is now on view.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

15th September, 1869.

WANTED, a NATIVE CLERK and CASHIER, in a retail business, who can write English and keep Accounts. Security required. Address A. B. H., "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

MR. JOHN H. WILLY, PIANIST AND TUNER.

LESSONS GIVEN on the Pianoforte, and Accompaniments played for Amateur Vocalists. Mr. WILLY has had great experience as an Accompanyist, having travelled for 8 years with the celebrated Distine Family, and was on a tour for 4 months with the renowned Thalberg party, consisting of Misses A. and M. Williams, Miss Bassano, Mr F Williams, Signors Ciabatti and Thalberg, Solo Pianist.

6 Clare Road, Byculla.

MR. JOHN H. WILLY, Professor of Music, begs respectfully to announce that he has engaged, at great expense, a party to come out direct from London. They will leave by the P. & O. Co.'s Steamer of the 20th inst. Mr. WILLY has been advised that they are superior to those of his last engagement, and feels confident that he will give every satisfaction to the Public of Bombay. The Grant Road Theatre is being entirely renovated, a new ceiling will be placed, and the interior re-covered also a Coat of Arms placed over the front of the Stage; while the outside will be entirely cleaned, and railings will be placed along the front, and gateways erected. The ladies coming have had the honour of performing before their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh and suite, by command.

6 Clare Road, Byculla.

NOTICE.—The GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE has been REMOVED from the corner of Church Gate Street to the next house, formerly occupied by the Firms of Messrs. Cleasn and Knoop.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRM of Messrs LIMJEE DINSHAW & Co., of No. 2,447 East Street, Poona, have CLOSED their BUSINESS. All persons who are indebted to the said Firm are requested to pay their respective DEBTS within one month from this date; and all persons claiming against the said Firm are requested to send in and receive their respective claims within the said one month from this date. —Dated this 28th day of August 1869.

LIMJEE DINSHAW & Co.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. RAHIMOOBHOY HABIBBHOY in the Firm carried on at Bombay under the name and style of Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, and at Hangkong, Canton, Macao, and Shanghai, in China, under the name and style of Ismailjee Habibbhoy, was on the 12th day of August last CEASED and DETERMINED. REHEMOOBHOY HABIBBHOY.

Bombay 3rd September, 1869.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, GENERAL TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 18th, to WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant (both days inclusive), for the PAPETI and PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 8th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be closed from SATURDAY, the 18th, to WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant (both days inclusive), for the PAPETI and PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES HOGGLAN, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRIS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the goods, chattels, rights, effects and credits of LUXUMON WITTOJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

Gunputrao Morojee.....Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application has been made to the Ecclesiastical Side of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, and subsequent Development of the goods, chattels, rights, effects, credits, and estate of the late LUXUMON WITTOJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, by the abovenamed applicant Gunputrao Morojee. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprised of the same —Dated this 13th day of September, 1869.

MACFARLANE & GREEN,
Applicant's Proctors.

RE ESTATES of SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, NOWROJEE NANABHOY FRAMJEE, MERWANJEE JAMSETJEE, and Messrs. SORABJEE and NOWROJEE NANABHOY.—DIVIDENDS, on all claims adjusted and admitted by the Trustees, will be payable as undernoted, at No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on MONDAY the 13th, and THURSDAY the 16th days of September, instant, and on every following Monday and Thursday, between the hours of 11 and 3, viz. :—

On the Estate of Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Second and Final, at the rate of 18¾ per cent.

On the Estate of Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee, Second and Final, at the rate of 12 per cent.

On the Estate of Merwanjee Jamsetjee, Second and Final, at the rate of 1 per cent.

On the Estate of Sorabjee and Nowrojee Nanabhoy, Third Dividend, at the rate of ½ per cent.

SHAW, } Trustees of the
CURSONDASS NENSEE, } above Estates.

Bombay, 8th September, 1869.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, up to noon on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, for the REPAIR of the Bangor NIGHT HAWK, in accordance with the recommendations of the Marine Surveyors.

Tenders to include the cost of taking the ship from her present moorings into Dry Dock, dock dues, cost of labour and materials, and all other expenses incurred while in Dock, and the cost of transporting the ship from the Dock to a safe berth in the Harbour. No claim over and above the amount of the Tender will be afterwards admitted in respect of extras. A copy of the Surveyors' Report can be seen, and all information obtained, by application to the Captain on board.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required on acceptance of the Tender, that amount to be forfeited in case of failure on the part of the Contractor to fulfil the terms of the contract.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents, Captain and Owners Barque Night Hawk.

Bombay, 13th September 1869.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited).—DIRECT TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION with ENGLAND, EUROPE, INDIA, the PERSIAN GULF, PERSIA, RUSSIA, PRUSSIA, and the NORDENEY SUB-MARINE CABLE to LONDON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TELEGRAPHIC LINES of this Company, via the above-mentioned route, WILL BE OPENED for the TRANSMISSION of MESSAGES, about the middle of November or beginning of December of the present year, when such modifications will be introduced in the tariff as will greatly facilitate telegraphic correspondence.

The telegraphs of the Company will be worked by English telegraphists, from end to end; and this great desideratum, together with the absolute control of the traffic, to be exercised by the Company, cannot fail to effect a very considerable reduction of the time now occupied in the transmission of messages between India and the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe.

The errors and mutilation of messages, which are now so universally complained of, will be reduced to a minimum. Unity of management, combined with the new system of automatic telegraphy to be introduced upon the Company's lines, cannot fail to produce this result.

By order of the Board,
H. WEAVER, Secretary.

General Offices of the Company, 16, Telegraph Street, Moorgate Street, London.

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, the undermentioned properties at BROACH, viz. :—

A piece of LAND situate at Vizulpore, measuring 54,783 square yards, with the Cotton Ginning Manufactory, Dwelling Houses, Godowns, and Outhouses standing thereon, and all the Machinery, Tools, &c., thereto belonging.

A piece of CULTIVATED LAND known by the name of "Hakeemjee's Vunzeefa," situate at Vizulpore, measuring 38,322 square yards.

A piece of GARDEN GROUND situate at Vizulpore, measuring 4,666 square yards, with the Bungalow, Stable, and Outhouses standing thereon.

A piece of GROUND situated in the Town, measuring 7,759 square yards, with the Dwelling House, Stable, and Outhouses standing thereon, known by the name of Mingnel De Souza's Bungalow.

A piece of GROUND situate in the Town, measuring 837 square yards, with the Dwelling House standing thereon, now in the occupation of Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy.

A piece of GROUND situate in the Town, measuring 2,403 square yards, with the Dwelling House and Outhouses standing thereon, known as Ardaseer's house.

The REMAINDER of a LEASE of 99 years, dated 11th April 1837, of the garden called Begum Bari, measuring 7,852½ square yards, with the Dwelling House, Stable, and Outhouses standing thereon.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, Limited

Bombay, 13th September, 1869.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
SEASON 1869-70.

Patron,
His Excellency Sir SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, K.C.S.I.

Vice Patrons.
The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD COUCH,
The Lord BISHOP of BOMBAY.

President.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice GIBBS.

Vice Presidents.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice LLOYD,
The Hon'ble A. H. CAMPBELL.

Members of Committee.

C. E. Chapman, Esq., C.S.,	M. Mull, Esq.,
R. A. Dallas, Esq., LL.D.,	W. Nicol, Esq.,
George Foggo, Esq.,	W. Paris, Esq.,
Rev. W. Maule,	T. F. Punnett, Esq.,
A. Steinacker, Esq.	

Treasurer.—H. E. Astley, Esq.

Joint Secretaries.
H. S. Bostock and A. Wake, Esqs.

Musical Directors.
A. Steinacker, Esq. (Honorary.)
Herr Schmuck.

Terms of Subscription.

Performing Members :
Rs. 20 per annum ..... Tickets transferable.

Ordinary Members :
Rs. 20 9 an. entitling the holder to one seat ....
Rs. 30 9 an. entitling the holder to two seats... } Tickets not
Rs. 35 9 an. entitling the holder to three seats. } transferable.
Rs. 40 9 an. entitling the holder to four seats. }

Members who have signified their intention of subscribing will oblige by paying the amount due to the Treasurer.

Ladies and Gentlemen intending to subscribe are requested to be kind enough to send in their names without delay to the Honorary Secretaries.

H. S. BOSTOCK, } Joint Hon. Secretaries.
A. WAKE, }

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The 3rd PRACTICE MEETING will be HELD in the Town Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, 16th instant, at a quarter past 5 prompt—

Music for Practice.

"Farewell to the Forest" } Mendelssohn.
"The Primrose" }
"Morning Prayer" }

All those Ladies and Gentlemen who have signified their intention of joining the Society as performing members are requested to attend. ALFRED WAKE,

13th September, 1869. Honorary Secretary.

THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Committee appointed to watch the interests of the Policy-holders in the above Company, beg to invite all POLICY-HOLDERS in the Bombay Presidency, to COMMUNICATE with the Committee, and to empower them by proxy to act on their behalf, and also to remit their Subscription, at the rate of Rs. 2 per every thousand rupees insured by them, to E. Morrice, Esq., Manager of the Agra Bank, where an account will be opened in the name of the Committee. The proxy to be signed, &c at the office of Messrs. Manisty and Hurrell.

G. A. SUMMERS,
Secretary to the Committee.

Bombay, 30th August, 1869.

NEW MUSIC—LATEST OUT.

ABYSSINIAN WALTZES.—Dedicated, by Permission, to His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord NAPIER of MAGDALA, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., R.E.

Copies to be had of Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, Bombay and Poona; Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Bombay; "DECCAN HERALD" Office, Civil Lines, Poona; Mr. THOMAS HARRIS (Messrs. Smith & Co.), East Street, Poona.

LIVERY STABLES.—Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff, Kalbadavie Road, opposite the Shop of Nuthoo Ebram.

P. E. lets out on hire good Palanquins, Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one Horse or a pair. Charges moderate. Terms—Cash in advance.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VALUABLE BOOKS.

	Rs. as. p.
Catafago's Arabic Dictionary : an Arabic-English and English-Arabic Dictionary, 2 Vols. in 1, sm. 8vo. cloth 1858	25 0 0
Bidpai's Fables. Anvar-i Suhaili : or the Lights of Canopus; being the celebrated work of Husain Va'iz-i Kashifi, translated for the first time into English prose and verse (on the same principles as the author's translation of the "Gulistan"); with an elaborate Preface and copious Notes by E. B. Eastwick, royal 8vo. cloth 1854	27 2 0
Chinese Studies : Davies (Sir J. F.) Chinese Moral Maxims, with a full and verbal translation, affording examples of the Grammatical structure of the language, 8vo. cloth ..... Macao, 1823	6 10 0
Churchill's Modern Lebanon : a Ten Years' Residence, from 1852 to 1862; describing the Manners, Customs, and Religion of its Inhabitants, with a full account of the Druse Religion, by Colonel Churchill, Staff Officer of the British Expedition to Syria, 2 vols. 8vo., with Map of the Mountain Range of the Lebanon. Vol. IV. : The Druses and the Maronites under the Turkish Rule (4 vol. 8vo. large paper), forming a continuation or supplement to the "Mount Lebanon, 3 vols." With a General Index to the 4 vols., 8vo., map and plates, printed uniformly, cloth 1852-1862	21 15 0
Dictionaries and Grammars : Arabic Grammar : Fleischer's Practical Grammar of the Arabic Language, with Interlineal Reading Lessons, Dialogues and Vocabulary, by Fairs-ei-Shidiac. 12mo. new edition, by the Rev. H. A. Williams, Professor of Arabic at Cambridge 1866	3 3 0
Tucker's Dictionary of English and Persian, 8vo., with the English pronunciation, cloth 1850	5 7 6
Sanscrit.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

STRONG inquiry for New Bank of Bombay, 1st and 2nd issues, at Rs. 25½ and 54 per cent premium, respectively. Market firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	par
20,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1700.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	627½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	220
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,600
20,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	340
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	210
27,500	250	all	8 do.	National Bank of India.	142
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1700
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	1025
10,800	1,000	400	11-14	Do. New	660
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	210
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1730
4,000	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	270

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.6	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£17	196.3.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11⅞d.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	1s. 11 13/16d.
Do. Documents.	4 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s. 0d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	100½
Do.	90 days' sight	100
Madras	At sight	100½
Do.	10 days' sight	99
China	90 Do. do	225

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolus	,,	209
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	208
Bar Silver	,,	1-6-10
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	15-9-

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113½
Five per cent.	108½
Four per cent.	94½
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	104
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	105
15 years' Debenture Loans	100 nl.
10 years' do. do	102½
5 years' do. do.	105
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	101
Do. Do. Market Rate	103½

MADRAS.

(FROM THE PRICE CURRENT OF THE MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.)

THE SEASON.—A decided change for the better took place in July. In Ganjam tanks and wells received large supplies of water. In Vizagapatam freshes passed down all the rivers and channels, and tanks received enormous supplies. In the Godavery District, the two chief rivers, Yelavu and Godavery, were in fresh and the several anicut channels were full. The condition of the standing crops was remarkably good. In the Kistna District, tanks and river channels had received supplies, and cultivation was vigorously pushed on. The crops, which had been sown the previous month, were healthy, and large tracts of land, in the Delta taluoks and other localities, were being prepared for further cultivation. In Nellore the Pennair was slightly in fresh, and tanks under the anicut received small supplies. The rainfall, however, was inadequate, and much hardship was felt in certain districts. In Cuddapah most of the standing crops were thriving, and exertions were being made for an extension of cultivation. In Bellary, a partial supply of rain was received in all the tanks. In North Arcot the Palar and Suvarnamukhi rivers were slightly in fresh at the close of the month, and a few of the tanks in the more favoured localities received small supplies of water. In South Arcot, freshes passed down the Coleroon and Vellaur rivers, and tanks dependant on them received full supplies. In Tanjore the freshes which passed down the rivers were heavy and reached all the Delta talookas. The staple wet cultivation was briskly commenced. In Trichinopoly high freshes came down the rivers and gave the irrigating channels a full supply. The continuous freshes and the ample rainfall brightened the prospects of the season, and cultivation of different grains in wet and dry lands was in progress. In Madura the tanks held little or no water, and the want of rain was very much felt. Dry cultivation under wells was, however, thriving. In Timnelly two good freshes came down the Tambrapurni river. In Salem tanks were reported to have received only a partial supply. The standing Indigo and Cotton plants were in good condition generally. In Malabar and South Canara the season was favourable as regards rainfall and cultivation.

Business during the week has continued quiet, but latterly there have been signs of improvement in some branches. Cotton has only been in small supply, but the news from the home market early on in the week having been rather more unfavourable, prices gave way and Westerns could have been bought at Rs. 175 per candy, but the latest telegrams being more favourable, an advance is probable here.

Piece Goods have been very dull till within the last two or three days, when a fair enquiry has spring up, but not much business has yet resulted. As holders are firm an improvement may shortly be looked for. Yesterday's prices were—

39 Inch Grey Shirtings 8¦ lbs.	Rs.	6-10 to 7
do. do. 7 lbs.	,,	5-12
40's Mule Twist	,,	4-12 to 5

Freights are in much the same position as last week—

Cotton to London	£2-12-6 to 15.

Exchange has kept firm, and rates are now slightly inclined upwards—

6 m's Bank Bills	1s. 11¾d.
,, Credits	,,
,, Document	,, 2s. 6½ to 2s. 0¾d.

—*Madras Athenæum*, Sept. 9.

COCONADA MARKET REPORT.

(BY THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, COCANADA, 4TH SEPT.)

Complaints reach us from the northern parts of the district of insufficiency of rain for the Paddy plants. The Cotton Market was very dull and declining till quite recently, but it closes if anything rather higher than at date of our last. There has been a fair business in Gingelly Seed at higher prices.—Last November a Memorial from the Merchants and Traders of this place was sent up to Government asking for the removal from Rajahmundry, to Cocanada, of the Sudder Ameen's Court. It can easily be conceived how necessary at times such a Court must be for the due enforcement of business engagements. A reply to the Memorial came in a few days back, to the effect that in the last two years suits instituted in the Rajahmundry Court by Cocanada people had been extremely few and unimportant, and on this ground Government refused to comply with the petition. But such ground for refusal really goes for little or nothing. It must be abundantly clear that Europeans would accept any reasonable compromise of a claim rather than be subjected to perhaps half a dozen journeys of over 60 miles each, in such a climate as this, to prosecute it. There is a Commerce in Cocanada of the annual value of over a million sterling, and it seems only reasonable that a higher Court of Justice than a District Moonsiff's should be on the spot to protect it. We do not urge the removal just now of the Civil and Session Court, but we have a right to expect the Government will grant Cocanada a local Court having a jurisdiction in suits up to Rs. 10,000.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 11th September, 1869.

Open 306 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	25,345	15	8
Merchandize	22,220	14	3
Back Bay Earth Trains	35	10	0
Electric Telegraph	439	7	0
Total Rs.	47,960	14	11

Corresponding week in September, 1868.

Open 306 Miles.

Coaching	28,708	5	8
Merchandize	14,449	3	1
Electric Telegraph	262	13	0
Total Rs.	41,470	5	9
Increase	6,489	9	2

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 15.

Whitty, Lieutenant, 10th Foot, on medical certificate, from England.
Werge, Ensign, 1-2nd Queen's, on duty, from England.
Seymour, Colonel, 2nd Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Poona.
Hore, Lieutenant, 10th Native Infantry, on duty, from Tanna.
Stock, Lieutenant, 21st Regiment N. I., from leave, from Tanna.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 15.

Stafford, Assistant Surgeon, British Medical Service, on duty, to Aden.
Hore, Lieutenant, 10th Native Infantry, on duty, to Tanna.
Foss, Deputy Inspector General, on leave, to Poona.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 14th September, 1869.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostani, according to the Lower Standard:—

40th Foot.

Lieutenant (Local Captain) R. A. V. Pope.
Lance Corporal. F. McCarthy.
Private G. Beck.
Private J. Keane.
Private J. Williams.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—15TH SEPTEMBER

London	Cotton	£1 12s. 0d. to £1 12 6	Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d.	
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	Nominal.
	Coffee		Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships		Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag	nominal.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Ethiopia (s)	McCallum	Calcutta, August 24.

DEPARTURE

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Wimbledon	Hunter	Liverpool.

The steamer Comorin, to Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, began to load yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.†

Sept. 8	Alma	——	Coconada.
9	Irvine	——	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 9	Antelope	——	Chittagong
	Nelnaka	——	Bordeaux.
10	Lalecha	——	Masulipatam.
	Lady Melville	——	Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 14th Sept., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	Sept. 17	Friday	Oct. 29
,,	Oct. 1	,,	Nov. 12
,,	,, 15	,,	,, 28

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail:—

Friday	Oct. 1	Friday	Nov. 26
,,	,, 29	,,	Dec. 24

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *viâ* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the abovenamed Packets to destination:—

7th September.	6th November.
9th October	4th December.

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which will ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers will in future be closed as Indian Mail Packet, and that Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns will be forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets (Peninsular and Oriental Company). This arrangement will commence with the first Opium Steamer which leaves Calcutta in April.

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale; the advertised dates of the Opium Sales for the current year (1869) being as follows:—

September 9th.	November 8th.
October 4th	December 6th.

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

The following Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails came into operation from the 10th June 1869, and will continue in force till further notice:—

MAILS.	General Office.	Branch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 A.M.	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	11 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	3 A.M.	5 P.M previous day.
Do. in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ruttnagherry	6 A.M.	5 P.M previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 2 (noon) to 5 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

CLEGG—September 13th, at Fort George, Samuel Clegg, late Hospital Sergeant, European General Hospital, aged 48 years, deeply regretted.

MARTIN—August 22nd, between Aden and Suez, on board the P. & O. steamer Salsette, Fanny G. Martin, wife of Lieutenant H. Martin, 28th Regiment N. I.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

MIDDLECOAT—September 8th, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Lieutenant T. Middlecoat, Madras Staff Corps, Quarter Master 26th Regiment N. I., of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

ST POURCAIN—August 29th, at Rampore Factory, near Benares, the wife of J. E. St. Pourcain, Esq., Indigo Planter, of a son.

ELLIOTT—September 6th, at Dharmsalla, Punjab, the wife of Charles P. Elliott, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

Just Published,

NOTES of a VISIT to SOMNATH, GIRNAR, and other places in KATHIAWAD.

Reprinted, with additions, from the "Bombay Gazette." 16mo., 69 pages. Price Re. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office; and may be had also of Thacker, Vining, & Co., and of Chesson & Woodhall.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1869.

ENTHUSIASTIC soldiers, accustomed to the sham campaigns of foreign armies, are exulting over the change which has come over Aldershot. There are not now only flying columns, but these flying columns encounter mimic foes, and strategical but more often tactical trials of skill occur between rival generals. The British officer is said to welcome this relief from the bore of parade and the languor of "nothing to do." We are told that manœuvring has already come to be regarded as "sport;" even the British farmer takes a lively interest in what to him is a raree-show; and we may soon have the "price" of generals in the market, and lists of quotations stuck up at the *Field*, *Bell's Life*, and the Junior. Cries will be heard of "What will you give me against white?" "Who wants to back Horsford?" "I'll give the odds against Carey." "I'll back Baker's lot against the Heavier across country." If the Great Britons take a keen interest in the Aldershot manœuvres, depend upon it odds will be "offered and taken."

Seriously, the new move cannot fail to be a good one. It may be said to have been begun with the camp at Chobham which was so attractive to the cockneys. Sham encounters, after that, were soon exchanged for real ones; but trench service in the Crimea was not the best of schools for any army. Then came the sepoy mutiny, a far better field than the Crimea, and really more arduous. Aldershot camp sprang out of the newly born zeal for improvement in matters military which was provoked into existence by these wars, and by the growing strength of France on the European chess-board. The French, the Prussians, the Austrians, and Italians tested their warlike qualities, armament, organization, skill upon great fields and in bloody battles; but at Aldershot the sham fights continued to be performed on the old model, and if we are not mistaken the ardent amateur volunteer generals were the first to bring pretty nearly equal forces to work against each other. No confidence, however, was placed in their discipline or drill, and their sham fights, whether under their own or regular officers, were just as stupid as the sham fights of the Regulars. At length, not only the folly of having a company to represent an enemy, but of set movements, prearranged, and altogether fanciful, has become obvious. The opposing forces at Aldershot do not know the exact whereabouts of each other, and the tactics are left to the judgment of each commander. Even this improved practice falls short, of course, of regular warfare, and mistakes are made which would not be made were bullets flying and the British game-preserver, as well as the British farmer, not a party to the game. Yet the new model must be useful, and, if not pushed too far, entertaining.

Now we should like to know whether India cannot follow suit? Surely the facilities are greater here than at home in well-cultivated and enclosed England. Around Poona, for example, is there not good ground, whereon instructive manœuvres on the Aldershot model might be carried on? The notion must have occurred to the Commander-in-Chief, but a reminder can do no harm.

THE world, as the *Evening Mail* avers, may be quite sick of the chronic quarrel between Austria and Prussia, but the world cannot, for all that, afford to disregard the facts. The recent outburst, which makes such a figure in the news from home, and is, indeed, the only new thing in the journals, is merely the passing indication of a permanent disagreement. The dispute will die away in despatches and "articles in the papers," and fade out of sight for a time, only to emerge again when it is least expected. To use a homely illustration, it is the smoke which testifies to the existence of a fire rather intensified than quenched by the blood-shed at Sadowa.

There are, indeed, many and powerful reasons why it should burn. For more than a century Austria and Prussia have been striving for supremacy. Is it likely that the last and greatest defeat of the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine would extinguish a pride and ambition kept alive for centuries? A few years ago, the Austrian monarchy was supreme in Germany, felt itself the equal of France and Russia, owned an Italian Kingdom and a sway south of the Alps, far beyond the limits of Lombardo Venetia. Now Austria is politically cut off from Germany, is inferior to Prussia as well as France and Russia, has lost her Italian domain, and strives single-handed to fuse the many peoples who make up the heterogeneous empire. The change has been wrought by that "sincere friend" of Austria, the French Government, and that permanent, although sometimes allied, enemy, Prussia. But despite misfortunes and defeats the traditions of the Holy Roman Empire survive in the palaces of Vienna, and the hope of recovery of forfeited power is not extinct. Whatever diplomatists and Chancellors may say, and it is a pity they think it expedient to tell so many white lies, discord, more or less obvious, not harmony, must characterize the relations or no relations between the Governments of Vienna and Berlin. The Germans, all of them, want to be united; each of the two houses wishes to be supreme; but the ambition of the Hohenzollerns jumps with the passion of the people, and it can only be with the aid of a foreign power and in a political war that Austria can hope to recover anything. Austria looks towards that "sincere friend" who took away Lombardy and practically loosened the key of the arch which upheld imperial power. But the Hungarians and Austro-Germans plainly dislike a French alliance, the former because, if successful, it would diminish their comparative independence, the second because it would array Germans against Germans, ravage the Fatherland, and endanger unity. It might be thought that a cool judgment of the situation would induce the Austrian Court to give up, once for all, its projects for the restoration of power. History shows that Austria never gives up anything, except for a time, but lies in wait for opportunity. Now the only useful ally Austria can look to is the "sincere friend," who took away Lombardy and patronized her at Prague. Russian tendencies towards Constantinople and Gallicia preclude hope of aid from that quarter; England supports German Unity; Prussia is the enemy. France alone remains. In this case the "sincere friend" is probably sincere enough, for an Austrian alliance might enable her to seize Belgium, and although Austria might not like to see Luxemburg in French hands, still even that would be accepted for the chance of weakening Prussia. So long as Austria was supreme she was found to fight for German interests, but now the occupation of Belgium by France, while it would seriously injure North Germany, would not hurt Austria and the South. The hope of the Hapsburg house must be to swallow up, in a general war, the south German Kingdoms. From our point of view this hope is a delusion, because Prussia which will be, if it is not quite yet, Germany, and England would be far too strong for Austria and France. Nevertheless, France has so often interfered to disunite the Germans that no one can be certain her power to do so is at an end. Austria, at all events, believes in the will and the power of the "sincere friend." Count von Beust was at some pains to impress this opinion on the Hungarians and Germans. When accused publicly of leaning towards France, he said he could not deny that the most friendly relations existed with that country. "France has more than once proved her sincere friendship for Austria, and friendly relations not only exist between the Governments, but they rest upon the mutual sympathies of the people." Prussia and Europe required no warning, but, if they had, these avowals would have been sufficient. Moreover, Count von Buest has been hitherto the Minister of a defeated and outwitted policy. In his contests with Bismarck he came off second best, when he was not, as in the Schleswig-Holstein affairs, a mere tool. He is human; he has power, or the show of it; he is a Court and not a national statesman; he wants to win. His management of Austria, so far, has been skilful and sound, but he plainly cultivates the power of the state in the interest of the dynasty he serves.

Hence it will be seen that, however trivial in appearance the diplomatic hubbub may be, it is the representative of a real and dangerous antagonism, which, opportunity or France aiding, may break, at any moment, into a general war for selfish and dynastic purposes. So far as England is concerned her course is plainly to keep peace with all parties, and cultivate an intimate alliance with the German people. French policy has apparently gone into a peaceful stage. The political concessions and the complete amnesty—the first during his reign—show that the Emperor is determined to make smooth the path to power for his son. However his political antagonists may have rushed up to him at the elections and in the chambers, he has now shot quite clearly ahead of every body and every party. The temptation must be great, and the reward certain, to make him now risk a fair prospect by having recourse to war.

H. E. GENERAL MCCLEVERTY returned to Madras on the 8th instant.

THE leave granted to Captain Daubeney, on the 30th June last, has been extended for two months, from the 16th November next.

THE Rev. F. L. Sharpin, B. A., Acting Joint Chaplain of Kurrachee, has been allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, on medical certificate, from the 8th instant.

WE observe that the Government of India has approved of a suggestion of the Madras Government that the native infantry regiment, withdrawn on the abandonment of Kurnool as a military cantonment, should be added to the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

THE "Pioneer" seems to think there is some thing in the rumour mentioned by the Lucknow paper. "The Indian papers," it says, "have hitherto been discussing the chances of a durbar being awanting to the Duke of Edinburgh; but there is now just a chance of the Duke of Edinburgh being wanting to the durbar."

THERE is a report from Meerut that the dead body of a Mrs. Purcell, whose husband is employed in the Telegraph Department, was found at the bottom of a well on the 10th instant. The deceased had been confined some short time previously, and it is supposed she destroyed herself while in an unsound state of mind.

THE following is an extract published in the "Pioneer" from a private letter from Calcutta:—"News in town to-day (9th) by private telegram that Napoleon is dying." [Reuter's messages to the 8th make no mention of it.] "The Greek houses have also had telegrams which have caused them to suspend all business for the present."

REFERRING to the crimes of shooting and stabbing which have been rather rife of late among soldiers in this country as well as at home, the "Pioneer" makes the remark—"We remember, some seven or eight years ago, a similar epidemic of grave military crime broke out in India; but Lord Strathnairn, by a few severe examples, effectually cured it.

THE "Mofussilite," as well as the "Pioneer," mentions the rumour "in well-informed quarters" in Simla, of the Indian Government having applied to the Home Government to extend the Commander-in-Chief's term of office by one year, in order that His Excellency may continue to give the benefit of his advice and experience in financial matters. "It is generally supposed," adds the "Mofussilite," "that Sir A. Spencer will be Sir W. Mansfield's successor, and it is not unlikely that Government may ultimately derive the benefit of Sir A. Spencer's additional year's experience in Bombay, in the meanwhile retaining Sir W. Mansfield's valuable services."

WE learn from our Allahabad contemporary that inflammation of the brain was the cause of the death of Mr. Robert Jardine, C. S., the brother of the Government Advocate of the N. W. Provinces. Mr. Jardine had been for some days manifestly out of health, but nothing in the least serious was apprehended until the very morning of the day on which he died; then he suddenly became delirious, and did not recover consciousness before his death on the afternoon of the 9th. His young wife, herself at the time very ill, was in utter ignorance of her husband's danger until a few minutes before his death, when she was carried into his room just in time to see him breathe his last. "Mr. Jardine," remarks our contemporary, "was a man of marked ability, and was considered in his own service an officer of the greatest promise."

SERVICE MESSAGES.

THE officiating Deputy Director General of Telegraphs in India has submitted a return of the number and cost of *service* messages sent from each telegraph station during the official year ending 31st March 1869.

The following is an abstract of the return:—

	No. of Messages.	Value.
Bombay	8576	38,235 9 0
Scinde	1596	13,864 4 0
Madras	4773	17,490 0 0
Bengal	5317	23,467 10 0
N. W. Provinces	3504	10,869 11 0
Punjab	8200	32,275 7 0
Central Provinces	2176	6,884 6 0
Oudh	339	1,099 6 0
British Burmah	2350	6,993 8 0
Mysore and Coorg	515	1,844 14 0
Hyderabad	236	2,096 8 0
Rajpootana	463	1,500 0 0
Miscellaneous	1094	4,008 4 0
Grand Total	39,322	160,629 7 0

The above result, when compared with the outturn of last year, shows a deficiency of 1,245 in the total number of service messages, and of Rs. 14,832-6-0 in the total value.

Colonel Robinson has been requested to furnish regularly a similar return of all private messages, commencing with the past official year.

NEW BOOKS.

HOME FROM INDIA by JOHN POMEROY, 2 vols. (London. Tinsley, 1869.)

MY HOLIDAY IN AUSTRIA: by LIZZY S. EDEN. (London: Hurst and Blackett, 1869.)

WE have here two specimens of bad books, and we must say the first is the most offensive because it is written by a man. Both are pure rubbish with catchpenny titles to attract the notice of out-of-the-way English readers. The printers have indeed exhibited remarkable ingenuity in stretching out their vacuous unsubstantialities over so many pages—separating the lines and words by a quarter of an inch from each other, and wasting several blank pages in the grand formality of announcing each new chapter; but the result in both cases is eminently unsatisfactory, for the reader, should he ever reach the end, would become all the more conscious of the utter emptyness of either performance. The badness in both cases consists in absolute silliness—suggesting that the writers, however expert they may think themselves in making books, are by no means in the habit of reading, and have not the faintest conception of what constitutes a book worth reading. Mr. Pomeroy concocts a silly story out of endless and trivial conversations, and on the strength of the circumstance that he supposes some of his characters to have been in India, devises a title which he thinks will attract a certain amount of attention. But the book might as well have been called "At Home from Bethnal Green," or "Bedlam," or any other place equally familiar to the writer's imagination. Romance writers have usually found it an effective device to introduce retired Indians with something of the characteristic, or at least traditional sentiments and habits of that class; but this is the first time within our knowledge when the associations connected with the name have been exclusively confined to the title page, leaving the contents utterly destitute in substance and manner of anything Indian, and forcing the wearied reader to the conclusion that a wretched trick has been played upon his patience. The other work is almost as inane as Mr. Pomeroy's novel. Miss Eden's Holiday in Austria is a perfect touchstone of human endurance. In the course of 300 pages she travels one way and another on the pretty well-known route between Salzburg and Vienna. Without a tithe of the topographical knowledge of a good guide book, without a single well-written sketch or a reflection worth printing on matters social or political, we have trivial little incidents that might have occurred in travelling in Kent, and evidence of a perfectly appalling complacency on the part of the author that the little concernments of her tour can be of equal interest to readers who are supposed to have given half a guinea for her volume. We must suppose that of the thousands of books issued almost daily from London we have accidentally come upon two of the poorest; yet it is in no way calculated to enhance one's opinion of popular literature that two respectable publishing firms are found willing to put their names on volumes so conspicuously destitute of merit; and on the whole we are inclined to think that in this case both authors and publishers have erred in underestimating the judgment of the public.

POONA RACES, 1869.

THIRD DAY,—TUESDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER.

THE weather, as on the previous days, was all that could be desired for the third day of the Poona races. The two first races were generally looked upon as foregone conclusions, though Milliner had friends—chiefly from the Bengal Presidency—and men were found ready to back Sunbeam at 3 to 1 to reverse the position held by himself and Khusroo on Saturday. The majority were, however, right in both instances, although Sunbeam so far verified his friends' predictions as to run a much better horse than on the previous occasion. H. H. Aga Khan won another maiden race with Nicholas, to the great disgust of the backers of Mr. Field's stable, which has been singularly unfortunate this year. Mr. Field succeeded, however, in winning one big race with a very promising Waler filly, giving Nicholas, who was much fancied by a great many very knowing gentlemen, a double beating, by running 1st and 2nd. Ariadne was the greatest surprise as yet of the meeting, the favourite Colloby being nowhere in the Selling Stakes. Emigrant won the Chargers, as was pretty generally expected, the notorious Chance, as usual, shutting up when he appeared to be winning easily. We fancy from the very excellent condition all the chargers appeared to be in, that the parade work in the Poona division must have been very heavy and fast during the past three months.

1ST RACE.—The Grand Stand Stakes. Rs. 1,000. For all horses. Weight for age. Winners during or before the meeting to carry extra, once 5lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. Maidens allowed 7lbs. A Sweepstakes of 10 G. M. for each horse declared to start. Two miles.

	st. lbs.	
Major Crosbie's ... b h n h Hungarian.	9 10	...Emamn 1
The Queen's Own... b w m Milliner.....	9 7	Auckland. 2

Won easily. Time—3-50.

2ND RACE.—His Highness Aga Khan's Cup. Value Rs. 500. For all Arabs. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Winner of the Derby 5lbs. extra. A Sweepstakes of 10 G. M. for each horse declared to start. One mile and three quarters.

	st. lb.	
H. H. Aga Khan's.. g a h Khusroo	9 3	Syed 1
Mr. Field's..... b a h Sunbeam... ...	9 3	Hackney. 2
Abdool Rayman's... g a h Grey Beard...	9 3	J. Brewtey3

Betting 3 to 1 on Khusroo. Khusroo went off with the lead, with Grey Beard close up, Sunbeam last. In this order they continued for the first mile and a quarter, when Grey Beard dropped off and Sunbeam came up to Khusroo but could never pass him, and the Aga's horse won easily by a length.

Time—1st 1½ mile..... ,,	2-55
Whole distance .. ,,	3-22½

3RD RACE.—Maiden Stakes. Rupees 1,000, presented by an Arab gentleman. For all Arabs that have never started before the meeting, or never won before the race. Weight for age. R. C. st. lb.

H. H. Aga Khan's. g a c Sirmust	8	4	W. Brewtey. 1
Major Crosbie's ..... g a p Electric	8	4	Emaum- 2
Mr. Field's..... g a h Premier	8	12	Hackney. 3

Time—3 m.

Electric jumped off with the lead, Sirmust second, and Premier last. Sirmust soon drew back and Premier took the second place, and in this order they continued for the first mile, when Sirmust came up to the other two horses and took the lead coming round the corner. At one time it appeared as if Premier were coming again to the front, but Sirmust kept the lead and won by a short half length. Premier a long way behind the first two.

4TH RACE.—Hajee Ebram, Esq.'s Cup. Value Rs. 500, for all Arabs and all maidens. Weight for age. Old Byculla Standard. Winners before or during the meeting, once 7lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener 1st. extra. Maidens that have never started allowed 10 lbs., others 5 lbs.

	st. lb.	
Mr. Field's..... b w f Octavia, late Skettles.....	7 5	Oomer 1
Do. ..... b a h Longhope, late Antelope ..	7 9	Challoner ...2
H. H. Aga Khan's. g a h Nicholas	8 7	W. Brewtey 3
Colonel Gaye's... g a h Somerset	8 9	J. Brewtey. 4
Major Crosbie's ... g a h Blue Beard ...	8 9	Emamn..... 5

Won easily. Time—3-51.

Betting about even on Mr. Field's stable, 3 to 2 against Nicholas and 10 to 1 against either of the other two. After three or four false starts they got off pretty well together, the filly being left a little behind. He soon, however, got to the front and forced the running at a tremendous pace, Mr. Field's second horse Longhope being second, Somerset third, and Blue Beard last. As they passed the half mile post from home Nicholas made an effort to come up to the leading horses, but could never catch them, and Octavia won easily, Longhope a length or two in front of Nicholas.

5TH RACE.—Selling Stakes. Rs. 300 from the fund. For all horses. One mile.

	st. lb.	
Mr. Williams' b a u m Ariadne ...10	4	Owner.....1
Captain Dent's c w g Consul 11	11	Mr. Jones.....2
Mr. Frampje's g a h Leprochaun. 9	0	Mr Gaye.....3
Mr. Lane ns c w g Colloby ...11	11	Mr. Willoughby 4

Betting even on Colloby, 4 to 1 against every other. Leprochaun went away with a lead and seemed like winning until the horses came into the straight, when Ariadne, who had gradually crept up after being left a long way in the rear, came to the front and won, hands down, by a length. Time—2-2.

6TH RACE.—The Charger Stakes. Rs. 400 from the fund. For all *bona fide* Chargers in possession of and ridden by the owner three months prior to race regularly on parade, the property of officers of the Division. Three quarter mile.

	st. lb.	
Mr. H.'s..... g a u s Emigrant ...11	11	Mr. Gaye. 1
Mr. Willoughby's. g a u s Nugget 11	11	Mr. Jones. 2
Major Cheshyre's. b a h Chance .....

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE VACANCY IN THE HARBOUR POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Regarding "Fair Play's" letter of yesterday, permit me to remark that, although it would seem unfair to the members of the shore police if some one unconnected with the force were appointed to the vacancy caused by the demise of Captain Danlop, still it is not, I think, unworthy of the consideration of Mr. Souter, whether it would be advisable to post a man at the head of the harbour police who is not in some degree a sailor, for unless he understood the management of boats he might suddenly find himself on his beam ends when giving chase to smugglers or suspicious craft.

The duties of the town police are necessarily so dissimilar to those of the water police, that the probabilities are, a shore policeman, notwithstanding his great experience on *terra firma*, would find himself all adrift afloat.—Yours, &c.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see that in your issue of the 30th ult. "Fitzgreen Griffin" has commented on my letter to you, on the subject of Indian Industries for Europeans. He does not think people will be willing to enter on any enterprise without first counting the cost; neither do I, it would be very foolish to do so, *therefore* I wrote to you to obtain information, and craved "*facts* and figures."

Again, who supposed any one was inclined to buy anything *because* it was made in India? Then, too, *why* must work be done out here "by natives' patient fingers"—pray, why cannot machinery be generally introduced and used out here as in all other lands to a profit? "Griffin" says, look at the increased cost of fuel:—very good, that is one side of the picture: now let us look at the other, viz., cheaper labour to aid the machinery, and the saving of the cost of conveying the raw material home, and bringing it out again manufactured.

Of course, to be of any use to those wishing to make money out here by taking up some "industry," only those must be engaged in that show a fair prospect of prospering without any fostering care of Government in the way of protection dues, or other means of wet nursing. Nor would it be of any use to try any article which "the irrepressible young men of Manchester," &c., can import cheaper.

In a small way beer *is* made in the hills, all kinds of European fruits also are grown to a profit (preserve them—extend their culture); then, why not make wine also and sauces; paper, too, could surely be profitably made; fibres and other products, we know, can, and are profitable; and in the bills do attract Europeans of the rank of the officers of our Indian armies, but for want of detailed information as to localities, suitable terms of holding land, extent of suitable sites available, many are kept away. Also how often does one hear, "But on how little can I do it?" "What will it cost?" "Can I count on good returns? and on how much?" &c. It is *facts* and *figures*, in a word, *information* that is wanted.

It would pay Government well, *I am sure*, to saturate the public with information on all such points.

"Griffin" appears not to have noticed that I did not in my letter confine myself only to old military settlers, for he labours to show that my proposals would not suit them.

I echo my own and Griffin's question, where is the climate with the thermometer ranging between 30° and 80° in the shade all the year round?—That is just one of the points I ask for information upon. If this were known to every one, then, what need was there for me to have addressed you?

To such a climate (when found) I don't doubt but many officers would be glad to retire, and there add to their pensions and fill up their idle time by taking an "industry" in hand. They would still have round them Indian friends and Indian ways, which, though it be the fashion to sneer at them and to pretend to wish to get away from, the old Indian when elsewhere pines and longs for.

I am in earnest in this matter, so can afford to stand "chaff" from any number of Fitzgreens—for from the *chaff*, perhaps, a grain or two of wheat may fall: besides, Griffin does not chaff unkindly, and allows that there may be something in it.—Yours, &c.,

FRITZ.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1869.

FIFTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

His Lordship took his seat on the Bench this morning precisely at 11 o'clock.

The following cases were disposed of to-day before a common jury:—

A WOMAN WITH TWO HUSBANDS—Beya, woman, was found guilty of marrying a man named Shaik Balloo on 1st July last whilst her first husband Juma Ismail was alive, and concealing from Shaik the fact that the latter was living at the time.

His Lordship sentenced her to imprisonment for eighteen months.

ASSAULTING A WOMAN.—William Barnes was charged with having, on 13th June, voluntarily caused grievous hurt to Marian Frances Fernandez.

Mr. Starling conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Farran appeared for the defence.

The circumstances were that the prisoner entered the prosecutrix's house while she was on the verandah with her husband. She received injuries in consequence of which she was in the hospital for some time; and the prosecution held that the prisoner had inflicted the injuries, whilst for the defence it was held that the prosecutrix did not agree with her husband that the latter had committed the assault and that the case had been made up against the prisoner.

The jury after retiring for a few minutes to consider their verdict found the prisoner guilty.

His Lordship passed sentence of rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

THEFT AND DISHONEST RECEIVING.—Julall Thajoo, a carman, was charged with theft and criminal breach of trust as a carrier; and Peroo Julall and Jeewa Wullee were charged with dishonestly receiving stolen property. The first prisoner pleaded guilty.

Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Pelle, prosecuted, and the third prisoner was defended by Dr. Barton.

The prosecutor in this case, Govinjee Thackursey, kept a shop and a warehouse of piece-goods in old Hurnooman lane. On the morning of the 23rd June last, one Hujee Abdoola Jaffer went to his shop and agreed to buy ten bundles of Turkey cloth for Rs. 6,000, each bundle containing one hundred pieces. As desired by Jaffer, the prosecutor told his goomasta to send the goods to the Customs Bunder. The prosecutor's mucaadums got two carts and put eight out of the ten bales in them. A third cart, of which the first prisoner was the driver, was then got and the two remaining bales were put in it. The driver being unknown, the goomasta noted down the number of the cart, which was 3,595. It appeared upon the evidence that, instead of taking the goods as directed, the first prisoner drove the cart to a lane behind Treacher and Co.'s building in Byculla, where the bales were removed from the cart under the superintendence of the other prisoners, into a warehouse which the second prisoner had rented a few days previously. In consequence of information given to the prosecutor that two of the bales were missing, a report was made to the police, and portions of the missing goods were at different times recovered by the police in different places, and it was ascertained that the prisoners were the persons who had disposed of them. The coverings and iron hoops of the two bales were found by Mr. Inspector Collello in the godown behind Treacher's, and they were positively identified by marks as those that were upon the prosecutor's bales.

Dr. Barton addressed the jury at considerable length on behalf of the third prisoner, arguing that the evidence as to the identification of the prosecutor's goods by the coverings and hoops, which were very common in the market, was very unsatisfactory; and that the possession of the goods by his client was perfectly consistent with his innocence, as he might have got them honestly for safe custody or honestly purchased them at a fair price.

The jury, after a short consultation, found the third prisoner guilty and acquitted the second prisoner. His Lordship sentenced the first prisoner, who had pleaded guilty, and the third who was convicted, to be imprisoned for three years each. The second prisoner was discharged.

A LADY fashionably attired in silks, with an Elizabethan ruffle round her neck, and a bunch of skeleton keys in her pocket, is a very dangerous visitor, especially at this time of the year. Such a one got into the dining-room of a physician at Islington last Tuesday afternoon (Aug 17) on a false pretext, and while waiting there managed to get hold of a considerable quantity of plate. Her depredations might not have been discovered in time for any useful purpose, but for that quick instinctive perception which is generally found in good servants. In this case the housemaid suspected the visitor of being "no lady," notwithstanding her pretended acquaintance with the family, and as soon as she was gone the theft was detected and the depredator secured. The woman was recognised by the police as a member of a gang of thieves.—*Daily News.*

A REAL "SCREAMING FARCE."—A very amusing scene has occurred at Pablo's Circus at Rochdale, in the presence of an audience of about 2,000 persons. The performance was concluded with the old and familiar farce entitled "The Frolic." Mr. Hickey, in the piece, represented the drunken countryman, who in the farce comes from the gallery into the ring. On this occasion two police-officers were present at the circus dressed in plain cloth[illegible], was doing the usual preliminary "frolic" on as clo[illegible]k, when Hickey, in true Bacchanalian style, stumbled horseba[illegible] forward from the gallery and demanded a ride, saying the [illegible]hown had promised it for a quart of ale. A pretended sq[illegible]bble ensued between the supposed countryman, the ring[illegible]master, and the manager, Mr Henry Monmau, the ring[illegible]two latter, according to the farce, finally called out for the [illegible]police to eject the supposed countryman. To the surprise of [illegible]he performers and some of the audience two police officers r[illegible]shed into the ring, declaring they could not permit a drunk[illegible]n man to interfere with the progress of the performance, c[illegible]llared the unfortunate actor, and dragged him out of the [illegible]circus. And although Hickey loudly protested he was n[illegible]t drunk, but acting the character, they kept him until [illegible]followed by Mr. Pable, who, amid protracted roars of laughter from the assembled crowd, explained the plot of the piece to the police, who at length gave up their charge.—*Liverpool Courier.*

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A HEAD CLERK OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

SOONDEROW ROWJEE was, as we briefly reported yesterday, placed at the bar in the Criminal Sessions, before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent and a common jury, on Tuesday, charged with having committed a criminal breach of trust whilst a public servant—a clerk in the office of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay—and entrusted, on 27th July 1868, with certain monies in his capacity as such public servant. There were eight sums in respect of which he was charged, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 866.

Messrs. McCulloch and Ferguson appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Serjeant Atkinson for the defence.

Mr. McCulloch, in opening the case, said the prisoner was charged with what in England was more commonly known as embezzlement, and the circumstances were these:—At the time the offence was said to have been committed the town and island of Bombay was divided into nine wards, amongst others Mahim and Camateepoora. The offices for all these wards were in the same building as that in which the municipal business was usually transacted,—a circumstance which became of some importance with reference to the facility that the prisoner would have for handing over the money, as he ought to have done. Each ward had an office, and the head of that ward was the superintendent. The prisoner was a head clerk under the superintendent of the Mahim and Camateepoora ward, and under each head clerk there were a number of writing clerks, and subordinate to these again there were a number of receivers—officials with whom all of them doubtless had a tolerably painful acquaintance—those officers who went round the town and left those slips which the jury knew very well. Each receiver got a certain number of these little receipts—those little documents that each of the jury had the pleasure of receiving three or four times a year—and then he went round and required the people to pay the money. Before getting these bills he had to sign his name at the bottom of a list in what was called his ledger. He then took the slips to the tax-payers, and when he found that he could not get the money his duty was to report that to the head clerk, and the latter, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act, then issued a notice to the tax-payer calling upon him to pay the money under the threat of selling his goods if he did not pay. After that notice had been served the receiver could not take the money, and had nothing more to do with it, and it became the duty of the tax-payer to go to the office and see the head clerk, who had power to receive the money and give a receipt. That receipt was made on the back of the notice which had been served by the receiver, then the payment was entered in the Notice Collection book, and the head clerk attested the receipt of the money by putting his initials in the proper column. That was sufficient proof, and no doubt would satisfy the jury that the head clerk had received the money. From January to October 1868 amounts aggregating Rs. 874-2-1 had been signed for by the prisoner, so that there was not the slightest doubt that he had received the money, nor did he understand that that would be denied by his learned friend Serjeant Atkinson, as those experience in these matters, as well as his good taste, had induced him to intimate that he did not intend to take any technical objections in this case, but would have it tried upon its merits. Prisoner having received this money, the question arose, what ought he to have done with it? That depended upon the course of business in the office, and he could have done either one or other of two things: the first was when he saw the receiver he ought to have told him that the tax-payer had paid the money, and that now he would give the money to the receiver in exchange for the receipt;—and what was an important point was, that the receiver, when he got money from the head clerk, wrote his name in the same column of the Notice Collection book as that on which were the initials of the prisoner—and that was the discharge of the prisoner. This was one of the two things which could have been done. There was another thing which the prisoner could have done honestly and properly, in the discharge of his duty. If the receiver had not come, and this money was still in his hands, it was the prisoner's duty to go into the next room where the shroff sat and get a receipt from him. Then the payment would be entered into the Assessment Collection book, and that also would be a discharge for the prisoner from further accounting for this money. Now, the prisoner had received, besides the sums which he was charged with appropriating or embezzling, a large sum which he had accounted for in one of these two ways, but with regard to these items, amounting to Rs. 874, the technical working of the office proved that he had received the money, and also that he never paid it to the receiver or the shroff: and these were the only two ways in which he could discharge his duty, or possibly discharge himself from the responsibility for these monies. His learned friend for the defence had intimated that he did not intend to dispute that the prisoner had received the money, and that he had not paid it over in either of these two ways, and so the important question which the jury would have to decide between his learned friend and himself was, whether the prisoner had kept that money honestly from January to October 1868, or whether they were satisfied, having heard what had been done in the interval, that he had dishonestly appropriated the money? He did not think his learned friend would trouble them with any technical discussions in this case. He (Mr. McCulloch) held that all crimes were simple, and when he had to get to technical refinements in order to show that a man had done wrong he would not ask the jury to convict a man. But in this case they would have to determine simply as in the ordinary affairs of life—and as they would deal with the common affairs of business—and the question to decide would be, whether, this man having received the money, they were satisfied that he had kept it honestly, or whether they were satisfied, beyond doubt, that he had dishonestly appropriated it? The case he would put to the jury was, supposing any of their servants collected money for them, what had he a right to do with it? Clearly only one thing—to hand it over to his master. Beyond that, the servant had no right whatever to use it. If he had used it in any possible way he was guilty of misappropriation. If he borrowed it only for an hour, even although intending to replace it, it was misappropriation. If he lent it to a friend, it was the same thing; if he lent it to a bank, if he dealt with it, all were equally misappropriation. There was only one of two things he could honestly do. He could either give the money over to his master at once, or keep it locked up in his desk through carelessness or forgetfulness. He did not mean to tell the jury that if a servant had through gross carelessness or forgetfulness kept the money locked up there was an offence, simply because the money was there and had not been used. But when they came to consider the question, whether the prisoner had had the money locked up in his box, unless they found that he had it locked up ready to produce it at a moment's notice, then there was an offence. In April last this prisoner was suspected, and it was discovered on examination of his accounts that the amount of money he had given up was insufficient, and he was taken to the Police Court, and charged with embezzlement. And what did the prisoner then do? He did not say, "You charge me with embezzlement of Rs. 800; it is in my box; send a sepoy and you will get it this instant." And what conclusion were the jury to draw from that fact? The man was charged with embezzling Rs. 800; if he had not embezzled it it was in his box. If it was not there he could not possibly have got rid of it in any conceivable honest way. The man had been charged with embezzlement, and when taken before the magistrate he had not stated that the money was ready—and that was one circumstance to which he would direct the attention of the jury, as to the possibility of this money being always ready, and yet the prisoner not being able to produce it. Another point was this:—supposing a servant had been collecting money for his master, and the latter said, "You have been collecting money for me and I want it to meet a bill to-morrow, be sure to bring it to-morrow and account for it, for this bill has to be met;"—that the servant came next morning and put down a certain sum of money saying nothing—that the master took that and entered it in his books but found out afterwards that it was only a part of the money, whereas he had told the servant to bring it all:—supposing such a case as that, what would the jury think of it? If under these circumstances the servant, instead of bringing all the money, brought only a part, would they believe he had it in his box?—the conclusion they would draw as men of common sense was that that money must have been misappropriated,—that he did not have the money at the time. Now that was exactly the case here. Not once, but some half dozen times, circulars were sent round to the collectors pressing them to pay all the money they could—and though the prisoner was not technically a collector he had control of them, he had to receive the money and hand it over to the shroff. One circular was as follows:—

"EMERGENT.—Memo.—The superintendents of wards are requested to call all their receivers on Thursday, 30th instant, before 2 P.M. as the Municipality has to meet a draft, Rs. 25,000. The Assistant Commissioner trusts that the superintendents will try their best to meet the draft in full.

"The superintendents will again call all the receivers on Monday, the 3rd February next, at 1 P.M., when the Controller has to pay Rs. 61,000. The Assistant Commissioner hopes that the superintendents will not fail in making up the amount. If they cannot depend upon their receivers they will personally exert themselves and collect the money anyhow."

That was a notice sent to this man and marked "emergent" as it necessarily would be. That was sent in February, and there was also the following emergent circular on 18th May 1868:—

"EMERGENT.—Memo.—Now that additional receivers have been employed, the Commissioner expects that the collection of bills will proceed with greater vigour than has hitherto been the case.

"Considerable demand for money still exists, and it is solely with a view to supply it that additional men have been placed under the superintendents.

"The collection of rates and taxes must be *exceptionally large*, and the superintendents, it is hoped, will not under any circumstances allow them to fall below the amount promised, viz., Rs. 15,000 per diem.

"The Commissioner further wishes that the collections should be paid into office daily."

There was another circular on 31st August which said—

"EMERGENT.—Memo.—The superintendents will be good enough to impress upon their receivers the necessity of bringing in as large collections as possible. There is a heavy demand for money and several urgent requirements are to be met.

"The collections should be paid into the office uninterruptedly throughout the week, and to ensure this object the superintendents will direct the receivers with whom it is usual to pay the collections on Saturday, to do so on Friday, and those who pay the same on Monday should be required to bring in the collections on Saturday and so throughout the week there should be daily payments.

"This practice the superintendents will observe in future until further orders."

Those orders had been communicated to the prisoner urging him along with others to bring in all the money he possibly could. Now what did he do? He brought in a few rupees. Without stating the fact that he had a large sum of money when this urgent appeal was made he brought in Rs. 10 on the 5th of September. At that moment, he had lying in his box, if not misappropriated Rs. 526, and instead of bringing it all in he brought only Rs. 10 and left upwards of Rs. 500 in his house. How could the jury, as men of common sense, believe that he had not the money at the time; Could they believe it to be other than they would think was the case had it been in regard to one of their own servants? There could be no doubt that if the prisoner had not the Rs. 500, if it was not available, and could not be produced at any time it must have been misappropriated,—and if misappropriated at all it must have been dishonestly misappropriated. Now it could not be said that the receivers did not call for the money and the prisoner was waiting for them. That was not so for it was his duty to give it to the receiver, and, failing him, to the shroff, and there was nothing to prevent him at the time from paying it over to the latter. It was for them to say to what conclusion a man naturally arrived with regard to conduct like that of the prisoner. The receivers were interested in getting this money in order to get the ledger squared and there was another motive to encourage them to collect the taxes and get them paid over,—the receivers had a commission, and it was naturally their desire that they should get their money as soon as possible, and they would hear from these receivers that they went time after time for the money to this man. They knew the money was collected for they had received the notice, and they therefore asked for the money not once but 50 times, and the prisoner told them he would pay them in the morning. There was one particular answer, and if they were satisfied as to that answer they could have very little doubt as to why the money was not paid. One of the collectors pressed the prisoner for money, and he answered "I will give it you as soon as I get my pay." Now if that answer was given the only conclusion they could draw was that he had not the money at the time. If the money had been in the box as his learned friend would ask them to believe, there was no reason for his telling the collector that he would give it him as soon he could get his pay, and the only conclusion that they could arrive at was that he had not the money and could not pay it at the time. These were circumstances which he would ask them to consider with regard to the guilt of the prisoner. But apart from that there arose another consideration. On the 30th of October this notice was circulated and there was proof that it was received by the prisoner:—

"The Municipal Commissioner has ordered that—

"All monies on whatever account received or recovered by any municipal employé, are to be paid direct and daily into the New Bank of Bombay to the credit of the municipal fund.

"The Controller will issue his own orders regarding intimations of payments.

"All monies received after bank hours will be paid direct to the Controller.

"Under no circumstances whatever is any money to remain in the hands of any other the municipal officer."

"The Commissioner requests all heads of departments to enforce this rule most rigidly—

"2nd. Heads of departments are requested to furnish this office with bank receipts for all sums paid to the credit of the Municipality; and the utmost care should be taken to specify in the intimations which accompany these receipts, the particular head or heads to which the amount is to be credited in the books of this office.

"3rd. As in consequence of the large number of receivers now employed and the late hour till which the collections are paid, it would be inconvenient to pay such collection to the Assistant Commissioner is requested to continue the existing practice of making payments of all rates and taxes into this office by which such sums will be transferred to the New Bank of Bombay (Limited.)

"(Signed) W. MAIDMENT,
"Controller of Municipal Accounts."

Now there was an order as direct as possible that under no circumstances was a servant of the Municipality to keep money in his hands for a night but he was to pay it into the Controller's office. He was to make the same entries as before and the only difference was that whatever laxity there had been before and whatever reason this man might have had to say that he would keep over the money for the day, which day might swell into a month, here was an order that every day he was to pay it into the Controller's office. Now at that moment the whole Rs. 800, unless he had embezzled, it was locked up in his box. He got the Commissioner's order, but what did he do? He made a few trivial payments amounting to about Rs. 60, and the rest of the Rs. 800 remained in his box. Now, what were they to say with regard to this man's conduct when this order was given? He had Rs. 800 and only paid in Rs. 60! Could they as men of common sense arrive at any other conclusion than that this money was not in the box and available at the time?—and, if they arrived at that conclusion they would find that the man was guilty. The law of misappropriation here, proceeded the learned counsel, differed slightly from that of embezzlement as in England, and to this extent:—in England, not only did a man's misusing or spending money constitute an offence, but the law also declared that if a man dishonestly used money entrusted to him in violation of an agreement which he had made, then that was a violation of what the law said he ought to do. If he used or disposed of it contrary to what he ought to have done with it he was guilty of an offence. But under the Penal Code it was immaterial whether he had used the money—it was only necessary to show that the law having laid down what he ought to have done with the money he had not done that. Now the prisoner's duty was to pay over the money, and if he had not done so, he had not fulfilled his duty. If his learned friend could induce them to believe that with honest intentions the man had kept the money locked up and only through carelessness or negligence had not paid it, that would be consistent with the prisoner's innocence; if, on the other hand, they thought that, having regard to the circumstances, the reasonable presumption to arrive at was that the man had not the money in his box but that it was misappropriated, then they would find him guilty. Before concluding they would allow him to draw attention to what might be called the "stock" defences in such cases as this. Well, it might be said that the man was a respectable man and would not have run the risk,—but they must remember that, had the man not been respectable, he would never have held the position he had, for notorious thieves and ruffians and lurchgards were not generally appointed as head clerks. Then it might be said that a respectable man would not risk such a chance because the books would give a clear proof; but the answer to that was an argument, that then there would be no embezzlers. But though the means of detection were there men did risk it—they thought they would put over the evil day, one receipt would cover another, and they ran on thinking God only knew when it would be found out and that perhaps they would be dead before it was detected. Then it would be said—there must be great disorganization in an office where these things were possible, and where disorganization existed, how could they arrive at a conclusion as to a man's guilt? Well, where everything was strictly managed and properly attended to there might not be much apprehension, but that there was a laxity in an office was no excuse for a servant's dishonesty. With regard to the circumstances of this office—and of course his learned friend would show all he could against it—there did not appear to have been any special laxity in the matter. These embezzlements had been carried on during the course of one year and there was no evidence, so far as he was aware, that they would not have been discovered at the end of the year. It was only in the course of a year that such a course of fraud could have existed and there did not seem any reason to charge the officials of the office with any laxity. No doubt there were opportunities of which the prosecution said prisoner availed himself to avoid detection for a time, but it was no answer to the charge to say that he did avail himself of these opportunities. Another argument often brought forward was that if the man had been dishonest he would not have made any entries; and the answer to that was that the entries had been made not through choice but through necessity,—for had they not been made warrants would have been issued against the tax-payers and they would have complained, and so the whole thing would have blown up. These were the arguments generally brought forward, and it would be for the jury to consider whether they were not fallacious, and whether they were satisfied as men of common sense that the prisoner had not kept the money in his box:—and they would bear in mind that when the prisoner was before Mr. Crawford, and when he was charged in the Police Court, he had never produced the money as an excuse that the prisoner would have done. Then they would find that several receivers had asked for money and that he always put them off and said to one he would give it when he got his salary. Further there were the circulars asking him to bring all the money he could; and he would ask the jury whether under these circumstances they could as men of common sense believe he had by him the money which he had got and had not paid? Of course it was impossible to bring direct proof of the embezzlement because as the Chief Justice remarked in a late case it was out of the question to expect that a man would when he was to embezzle money call his neighbours together and state that he was to do so; but he thought the only reasonable conclusion they would be able to draw from the circumstances as they would be put before them—judging as they would in ordinary affairs of their daily life—was that the man had not had this money in his charge and ready to pay as required and that he was therefore guilty of the charge brought against him.

The witnesses were then called—these being the superintendent of the ward and a number of receivers. The former explained the routine of the office, and several receivers spoke to repeatedly asking the prisoner to give them the money for the receipted bills which he had signed for tax-payers and to his promises to pay them, but never doing so or accounting for the Controller. Mr. Serjeant Atkinson then asked His Lordship whether he thought there was any case to go to the jury. He had no wish to withdraw the case, but His Lordship might at once stop it.

His Lordship replied that he thought the learned serjeant would better go on with his address to the jury.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson then said—May it please your Lordship: Gentlemen of the jury—I felt it my duty at the close of the case for the prosecution to ask His Lordship whether any more of the public time, and of your valuable time, and his own, should be consumed in this investigation. I regret very much the decision which he has come to, and I cannot help expressing this regret because I must now inflict upon you and him a long speech about nothing. I say about *nothing*, for what in the world can I say in answer to a charge which does not contain an element of criminal conduct or dishonesty. What in the world can I say in defence of a man who has borne the high character this man has borne—a character unimpeachable from his boyhood up to the hour he is here. What can I say; what can I do, but repeat almost the ready truth which stands on the lips of every one who has attended to the evidence—that the accusation is an accusation as weak as it is wanton and as base as it is wrong. Gentlemen, don't misunderstand me when I use the word "base." I mean it in its very worst sense—in the very worst sense in which I can use it, and with all the virulence of invective with which I can use it. It is the only word I can use to express my abhorrence of a system under which when the voice of public indignation falls upon certain men, they find it necessary in their own vindication or from fear, to make a sacrifice of some of the most tried and most confidential servants. You will better understand this when I proceed to address you, as I will do presently, upon the affairs of this circumlocution office and speak of the special laxity—mark the words, they are not mine—the special laxity which prevails. You can not but have observed that there has been an uniform system of these receivers, collectors, and superintendents, holding the money for week after week and month after month, only and when the voice of public indignation became too strong and the tide of reform set in they have sacrificed all to the demon of red-tapeism. Who is that man? Upon their own showing he is a man of unblemished reputation. He is a man who has spent the whole of his life in the service of that establishment that are now his prosecutors. From very boyhood he has been there—he has risen step by step by his own merit from the lowest seat in that office to become a head clerk. When in 1855 the whole system was remodelled they put him into the most responsible seat—that of head clerk. By his own merit, I repeat—for I cannot repeat it too often—by his own merit he rose to that responsible situation. There is one office, the office of superintendent, which he might perhaps have gained—perhaps it was the summit of his ambition, but he has not yet reached it. But if this withering unfounded charge had not been brought against him, he would have continued to have earned an honest livelihood, and when his days were full, he would have left behind him the memory of an honest name—the treasure of a good man's memory. But now! What will be the result of this unfounded charge? He can never leave that box as before—your verdict will release him no doubt—but though your verdict will release him, he cannot go out into society again uncontaminated, and if he or his friends think he can go to society as before they are mistaken—he can never get rid of the stigma which will always attach to him from his having stood in that place. Now, gentlemen, this is the man against whom this accusation is brought. You cannot but have observed that throughout I have placed great weight on his character. In all enquiries public and private character is everything. In private life more than we know we refer to the character of every man. When a man's conduct is impugned we instinctively turn and say to ourselves "What sort of a man is he; what are his habits; who are his comrades?" and we judge of him accordingly. In criminal courts we see it daily. It is more developed there, and why? Because it is a moral impossibility that a man who is truly good cannot do that which is bad,—that is the true philosophy of it:—the greatest sages in the world have told us so. It is an utter impossibility that a man of this high character could commit the offence with which he is charged, and I venture to say to my Lord, I speak in the spirit and language of British law when I say it lies on the prosecution to produce evidence of his guilt. A character like this presents a power that no proof can overcome, and if you are satisfied that he has borne that character which they have given him credit for, it is your bounden duty to call on the prosecution to produce evidence conclusive of his guilt. Taking his character alone as a resistance that is not to be overcome I must call on you to watch it with jealous care—not to act with precipitation, but to call on the prosecution to produce clear and positive evidence of his guilt, and let every presumption go in favour of that presumption of British law which says that every man is innocent till he is proved guilty. The learned serjeant then referred to the facts that there had been no reports against the prisoner, and that he had not falsified any one, and next held that the immense amount of other duties the prisoner had had was enough to keep him fully engaged, and that he had simply put off the payment as he had been overwhelmed with business. He then proceeded to review the evidence, and first referred to the usual course of business in this circumlocution office,—to the red-tape which had already sacrificed one man—which had almost filled their jails with the trust and abused servants of the corporation. This man was not the first victim, and he would not be the last, unless the jury put a stop to it—unless they came from innocent men to those who were well paid; and surely the vicious system itself could be put a stop to without making a holocaust of the victims, the best and most honoured men they had in Bombay. In the course of a reference to the mode of transacting the office business, Mr. McCulloch interrupted the learned serjeant as his learned friend's remarks were all on a theory unsupported by the evidence.

His Lordship remarked that counsel were generally considered entitled to theorize to the jury, and he would not interrupt a learned gentlemen every time he did so, or he might have to interrupt constantly. The jury must be allowed to put their own construction on Serjeant Atkinson's remarks.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson next referred to the circulars, holding that these themselves showed there had been a vicious system going on, which might well excite the indignation of the over-taxed population of Bombay, and remarking of the last circular, that it began addressed in sounding terms to all employés of the Municipality, but like a woman's love-letter had all its force in the postcript. He next referred to the evidence of the receiver, who had stated that the prisoner had said he would give him the money on pay-day, suggesting that the clear meaning of the words could not be got, and that the witness might be mistaken as to the remark at this distant date, and remarking that it was singular none of the clerks who had heard the requests for money had been called. Having shown the prisoner's character and demonstrated, he hoped, that there was no evidence of a dishonest intention to misappropriate the money, he now wished the jury to ask themselves what motive in the world could the prisoner have had to commit a dishonest action? They saw the position which he had gained in the office—he had by his own unaided merits risen step by step to the responsible post he held. It had not been shown that he had any expensive habits to keep up, or any extraordinary expenses in any way, and he was a man of good character, or else he would never have held the office he had. On the other hand he had every motive to maintain his high character, to keep his good salary, to maintain his wife and family. He had not falsified any books, and there was no conclusion which they could come but that he had not retained the money through any dishonest intentions. He had said the verdict could not restore the prisoner to anything but liberty; but he asked them to give him his liberty, and leave the rest to the all-healing hand of Time.

Two witnesses were then called for the defence to speak to prisoner's former good character.

His Lordship then summed up. He first showed the practice of the office, and then said that the only question for the jury was, whether from the circumstances and the prisoner's conduct they believed he had misappropriated the money or had kept it ready for payment? The evidence, which was principally relied on by the prosecution, was first the evidence afforded by the circulars which were issued from time to time during 1868; and he did not agree with Mr. Serjeant Atkinson as to these. The spirit of them was that, every body should pay in all money in his possession as soon as possible, and though the first more particularly referred to the receivers, still they were open to the remark by the prosecution that a certain degree of suspicion was created against a man in the position of the prisoner by the fact that he did not pay over to the Controller's office all monies in his possession on these circulars being issued. But the circular issued in October referred not only to receivers but to all other employés, and it was impossible to regard it otherwise than as a direct instruction to the prisoner and all other employés with money in their possession to pay it at once into the Controller's office, and to hold back not after that keep any money whatever in their hands. His Lordship did not at present say that no explanation could be given, but after this letter there could be no doubt the prisoner had actual notice of what he should do;—and of course the prosecution relied on this, as showing that if it had been in the prisoner's power to pay these monies he would have done so on receiving this letter, and that if he did not do so the only fair inference from his conduct was that the prisoner had misappropriated the money to his own use. That was the case the prosecution made of the documents, and the other evidence on which they relied was that of the receivers, who had got the bills from the taxpayers that had been paid to the prisoner, and who spoke to making frequent unsuccessful applications to him for payment. It had been contended that the prisoner was not in any way bound to pay these receivers unless they brought with them the receipted notices that had been given to the taxpayers, but then this argument failed from the fact that, if the prisoner had not paid the money to the receivers it was his business to pay it into the Controller's office. Whatever doubt there might be as to what his duty was previous to this letter in October, His Lordship thought there could be no doubt it was the prisoner's duty, communicated to him by the highest authority—the Municipal Commissioner—to pay all monies in his possession into the Controller's office,—and therefore he did not think he could rested on the question whether prisoner was bound to pay this money with or without the receipted notices. But even if there was a doubt, it was got rid of in this way—the witnesses said that prisoner never asked them for the notices, and so it was quite obvious if these witnesses were to be believed that he never asked for the notices but said he would pay the money and never did so. It was difficult to see why the defence should hold that the money was to be paid only on production of the receipted notices, for that would in fact render all payment to the receiver impossible whenever the notice was mislaid or the taxpayer had left Bombay. It was quite obvious no mistake could accrue from the want of that notice, for in each case the head clerk initialed the payment, and when the receiver got the money he put his initials under those of the head clerk, and so when the receiver was done with the fact that he had got the money. Another argument for the defence was that the prisoner had always been so busy during 1868; but they found that he had had time to pay money on several notices of distraint, and it was for the jury to say whether his engagements had been any reason for his not paying the money. The counsel for the defence had said that the clerks should have been called to speak to the frequent applications; but His Lordship thought that argument was not entitled to much weight,—he was entitled that if such witnesses had been called there would have been the objection that the clerks had been engaged at their own work, and could not have heard the conversations. The jury, then, had the fact that the prisoner had sums entrusted to his charge from the beginning of April 1868, which in April 1869 amounted to Rs. 866; they had the circular of October 1868 commanding him and all other employés to pay in all monies they might then have in their hands directly to the Controller's office; they had the evidence of the receivers and the fact that when confronted with Mr. Crawford, and when charged at the Police Office, he had not given up the money;—and with these facts it would be for them to say whether they could think, looking at the matter as reasonable men acquainted with human nature and human affairs,—that the prisoner would have continued to hold the money after receiving that circular—whether the reasonable conclusion was that it was not in his power to pay the monies at the time, or that he had the monies by him, but from some laxity in the system of the office had kept them, not appropriating them to his own use. The prisoner seemed to have borne a good character, to have been for seventeen years in the service of the Municipal authorities, and never have been found fault with. He had, as his counsel said, risen from situations of inferior grades to what he was now, or was recently—the head clerk of a ward—and his intelligence and high character had been spoken to by two respectable witnesses. No doubt the prisoner would have the benefit, but the matter of character must always be looked to from a reasonable point of view, and though Mr. Serjeant Atkinson had told them a perfect man would never do what was wrong, His Lordship was afraid a perfect man did not exist, and the best of good men were always liable to fall to temptation. Giving the prisoner all reasonable presumption, which arose from a man's having enjoyed a good character for a long series of years, it would rest with the jury to determine whether, on the facts of the case, they thought the prisoner had been guilty of misappropriating to his own use those monies which he admitted were in his hands from April 1868 down to April 1869.

The jury then retired to consider their verdict, and after an absence of about an hour and a half they returned to Court at shortly after seven o'clock, and gave a verdict finding the prisoner guilty of criminal breach of trust, but recommending him to the leniency of the Court on account of his long term of service in the Municipality and his high character as spoken to by the witnesses.

His Lordship in passing sentence remarked that the crime was a very serious one, for which the prisoner was liable to imprisonment for ten years. He should, however, take into consideration the strong recommendation of the jury on account of his good character and long service, and the sentence would be one of imprisonment for eighteen months.

The Court then adjourned.

KATTYWAR RACE MEETING.

LIST OF ENTRANCES ON 1ST SEPTEMBER.

THE DERBY.

The Northerners'	ch	a	h Cyclone.
H. H. the Nawab of Joonaghur's	g	a	c Seyda.
H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur's	g	a	h Clydesdale.
" " "	ch	aus	f May Queen.
" " "	g	a	h Rapid Rhone.
H. H. Aga Khans'	b	a	h Kuch Koola.
Kala Wala of Bhilka's	g	a	g Sooltan.
Mr. Robert's	ch	a	h Romulus.
Mr. Grant ns.	g	a	h Sir Kenneth.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

The Northerners'	ch	a	h Cyclone.
H. H. the Nawab of Joonaghur's	g	a	c Seyda.
H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur's	g	a	h Clydesdale.
H. H. Aga Khan's	b	a	h Kuch Koola.
Kala Wala of Bhilka's	g	a	g Sooltan.
Mr. Robert's	g	a	h Romulus.
Mr. Grant ns.	g	a	h Sir Kenneth.

H. H. THE THAKORE OF BHOWNUGGUR'S CUP.

The Northerners'	g	a	g Blue Gown.
"	g	a	g Moselle.
H. H. the Nawab of Joonaghur's	g	a	c Seyda.
H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur's	g	a	h Clydesdale.
" " "	ch	aus	f May Queen.
" " "	g	a	h Rapid Rhone.
H. H. Aga Khan's	b	a	h Kuch Koola.
Kala Wala of Bhilka's	g	a	g Sooltan.
Mr. Robert's	g	a	h Romulus.
Mr. Grant ns.	g	a	h Sir Kenneth.

H. H. THE JAM OF NOWANUGGUR'S PURSE.

The Northerners'	g	a	g Blue Gown.
H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur's	w	a	p Snow Drift.
H. H. Aga Khan's	g	a	g Young Soheil.
Kala Wala

PRINCE ALFRED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—As an Australian of nearly 25 years' residence there I cannot allow your strong remarks in your journal of the 10th inst. to pass unchallenged. I was present in Victoria throughout the enthusiastic reception of the Duke of Edinburgh, when the Government and Municipality expended £70,000 to amuse him and do him honour; when the ladies to attend balls graced by his presence, mortgaged their pianos, and other household gods; and also when he descended two gold mines at Ballarat, where, after partaking of a splendid champagne lunch at the bottom, he picked £400 from one and £300 from the other, in pure virgin gold ready puddled for him; on another occasion, when, for attending not more than five minutes to lay the foundation stone of the Williamstown Dock, a magnificent chased solid gold trowel costing £370 was presented to him; I was on Sandridge Pier one day, when forty large cases, presents from the colonists of Victoria, were embarked on board the Galatea; I was also in the streets of Melbourne when the whole city and public buildings were illuminated with gas, one enthusiastic individual's device being, "Welcome, Royal Prince, our future Sovereign." Now, sir, whether we are loyal or the "Republican Impostors" you suspect us to be, we have shown the inhospitable people of England that we know better how to treat a Royal visitor than to send him to an hotel with his carpet bag. If his Royal Highness had presented me with any slight token of his regard I should never have expected the bill to be sent home; but those who send a Royal Prince round the world without a few pounds in his pocket to defray his necessary expenses cannot understand the independence and manly self-respect of the AUSTRALIANS.

Paris, August 12.

[The *Daily News* adds this note:—Our correspondent may not be aware that this young gentleman has an allowance from the country of £15,000 a year, or £288 a week.]

MAYNOOTH AND THE POPE.

THE following answer to an address presented from the College of St. Patrick, Maynooth, to his Holiness, on the occasion of his Jubilee, has been lately received, and bears the autograph signature of "Pius IX.":—

"To our beloved sons, the president, vice-president, officers, professors, and students of the Roman Catholic College of St. Patrick, Maynooth, Ireland.—Pius P. P. IX.—Beloved children, health and apostolic benediction. Many things have combined to render your expressions of love and duty, as well as the offering which accompanied them, most pleasing to us. For, in the first place, the homage of children is of its own nature always grateful to a parent, and every manifestation of the spirit of Catholic unity must needs be most acceptableto the Vicar of Christ. In the next place as the proper education of youth depends on the professors of literature and of the strict sciences, and as the hope of society, religious as well as civil, is centred in their pupils, exemplary devotion to this Holy See on the part of both, whilst affording undoubted proof of sound doctrine and piety, is also most auspicious for our holy religion. Lastly, the very enumeration contained in your address of the remarkable and illustrious events by which, notwithstanding the efforts of the powers of hell and human malice to the contrary, Divine Providence has in these latter times either protected or wonderfully illustrated His Church, shows that your faith is so flourishing that everything good and happy may be expected from it. With joy and gratitude, therefore, we have received your homage, your gifts and aspirations which leave us nothing further to desire than that you will earnestly endeavour to maintain and most zealously cherish your present admirable dispositions. We have accordingly besought God to vouchsafe to confirm what He has wrought in you, and to enrich you still more with His bounteous gifts of grace. As a pledge of these, and a token of our gratitude and fatherly affection, we most lovingly bestow on you our apostolical benediction.—Given at St. Peter's, Rome this 14th day of July, 1869, in the twenty-fourth year of our pontificate.—PIUS P. P. IX."

THE STATE OF SPAIN.

THE following is an extract from a private letter, dated Madrid, August 11:

No wonder that I find the state of things very unsettled when I tell you that at this moment there are no less than seven parties struggling for political ascendancy, which are as follows:—"Unionistas," "Progressistas," "Democrats," "Monarchistas," "Republicanos," "Carlistas," and "Isabelinas," which may be classed with the Alphonzas. Of these seven factions one is actually in the field (the Carlistas), and swelling their ranks with extraordinary success. Great sensation exists here with regard to this party in consequence of the heartless executions of a few miserable *partidos* at Barcelona within the last few days. Quite as bad as the period of the bloodthirsty Narvaez Astates (a celebrated guerilla chief of the seven years' civil war) has just crossed the frontiers from France, leading a body of from 400 to 500 men into Catalonia. The Carlist party meets with the strongest sympathy from all the priesthood throughout the country, and this supply is more valuable to guerrilla warfare than amount of warlike stores or men; in fact, I consider the civil war has commenced. A very large number of the officers of the regular army, and a still larger number of non-commissioned officers who have deserted from their regiments, have gone to join the Pretender, and large numbers of priests are leading armed guerilla parties. The next most active are the Isabelinas, and I enclose you a manifesto which was as freely circulated in Madrid yesterday by hundreds of individuals as the activity of the police would permit. Things look so fishy these last few days, that Prim has postponed his journey to Vichy, though I saw him last night, and his health appears really to require it. It is strongly suspected that this party is supported clandestinely in a country not far north of Spain, and the Spaniards are freely talking of withdrawing their ambassador from the court of the Tuileries. A fine trade is now being carried on over the Pyrenees from France in materials of war; and a not less profitable one in the organisation of loans. The Carlist loan meets with much favour with the priests of France and Spain. Next come the Republicanos from France, with one hundred and twenty battalions of volunteers in Spain, ready armed and drilled, the greater part of whom are Republicans, and many of whom actually wear the insignia (medal) on their breasts whilst serving under a Government they have so little confidence in. The man who is likely to lead this cause is the celebrated Republican, General Pera, whom I saw last night in a box at the theatre, with his long flowing white beard, receiving the ovations of the whole of the audience with the grace and dignity of a deserving patriot. In the Cortes by far the most talented men are Republicans. They consist of 80 men called the Minority, who stick together against every diversion from the Cadiz treaty. One of the 80 is Castellar, the finest orator of his day, whose speeches have been published in every modern language. They are well cemented and organized, and work well together. Other parties are not so advanced. All Andalusia is Republican, and only biding its time, which I don't think far distant. Thousands have left Spain to reside in France from a want of confidence in the stability of the Government.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE LATE CZAR.

MUCH as the Crimean war crippled Russia and humiliated her statesmen, Russians have good reason to be proud of their gallant defence of Sebastopol; and we are not surprised to learn that they anxious to preserve even the minutest memory of the war. Yesterday (Aug. 15) they were to open at Sebastopol a great Museum wholly devoted to reminiscences of the famous siege. First of all it contains portraits of the Emperors Nicholas and Alexander; of the Grand Dukes Nicholas, Michael, and Constantine; and of the different commanders who directed the Russian forces. Then there are models of the fortress, models of the Russian fleet which was sunk, models of all the various arms employed in the operations, pictures of the chief incidents of the siege, and every possible publication and sketch that can be obtained relating to the war. These were all to be collected in time to greet the arrival of General Todtleben, who so gallantly sustained the siege, and who was to open the Museum. A grand ceremony was to take place at the opening, followed by public rejoicings, and the date of all dates chosen for the occasion was that on which France celebrates her victories and her glories—the Napoleonic anniversary—August 15. We pay our tribute of respect to gallant foes, and do not grudge to the Russian the pride which he takes in his stubborn though unsuccessful opposition to the armies of the West; yet as we read the programme of these rejoicings we are irresistibly reminded of the Czar who raised the contest, and of the fearful humiliation which it inflicted upon him. It killed him. It may even be said that this proud, imperious spirit, which alone defied the public opinion of Europe and provoked the war, so quailed before his defeats as in a manner to commit suicide. Every message from the south brought him ill tidings, and he grew thin and haggard, his eyes sunk and wrestless. It was winter, and for two days he shut himself up in his apartment—ill. On the third day it was colder than ever, yet he insisted on going out to witness a grand review. As he left his apartment he met his physician, Dr. Mandt, and thanked him, declaring himself better. But the doctor hung to the Czar, begging and praying him for his life's sake not to go out. "You are mad, Mandt," said the Emperor. "Sire, you must resign yourself," still urged the doctor. "Do you think it would be dangerous for me to go out?" the Emperor asked. "It is my duty to warn you that the danger is great." "Well, then, Mandt, you have done your duty in warning me; I will do my duty by going out." Mandt was for a moment astounded, but recovered himself, and rejoined the Emperor just as he sprang on his horse. But to his renewed solicitations the Czar only replied—"I have spoken, Mandt, I thank you, but to insist would be useless." The doctor then pointed to the light coat which the Emperor wore, and declared that thus clad he was rushing on certain death. "What more?" said the Emperor. The doctor, emboldened, declared that the Emperor's conduct amounted to suicide. "And who permitted you, Mandt, to scrutinize my thoughts? Go—do not insist further—I order you." After the review the Emperor returned pale—shaking—frozen. "I am very ill," he said to an aide-de-camp. It was immediately suggested that Mandt should be sent for. "It is useless; he warned me." "He warned your Majesty?" "Yes, that I was killing myself." The aide was shocked, but the Emperor continued: "Death is it not the best thing for me? Good-bye, old friend. I wish to sleep. Let no one disturb me." And so the proud spirit departed, crushed by the defeats which the Russians now, and with justice, are proud to have withstood so long.—*Daily News.*

THE TERRIBLE COLLIERY ACCIDENT IN SAXONY.

THE opinion that the unfortunate miners in the Burg Colliery were all immediately killed by the explosion proves incorrect. In the note-book of the miner Bähr the following entry has been found:—"This is the last place where we have taken refuge. I have given up all hope, because the ventilation in the Segengottes-shaft and the Hoffnungs-shaft has been destroyed in three separate places. May God take myself, and my relations and dear friends who must die with me, as well as our families, under his protection.—Ernst Bähr." In the Hoffnungs-shaft too the following words have been found:—"Janetz died, Richter left his family to God." And again:—"Farewell, dear wife! farewell, dear children! May God keep you.—Gottlieb Heimann." And lastly:—"Farewell, dear wife and children! I did not think it would end so.—Obermann." One of the name of Schmidt had pinned a paper with the following words to the breast of his blouse:—"My dear relations, while seeing death before me I remember you. Farewell till we meet again in happiness. The rest I must leave to you. Between 9 and 10 o'clock." On the other side stood the words: "Dear wife, take good care of Mary. In a book in the bed-room you will find a thaler. Farwell, dear mother and sisters, till we meet again." All must have been over about ten o'clock on the 2nd instant. On the 12th, 236 bodies had been recovered. By far the greater part must have died suddenly. The great grave was then closed, as some time will probably elapse before the rest are recovered, on account of the masses of earth that obstruct the way. The rest will be buried separately. Messrs. Asher and Co., publishers, of 13, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, are authorised to receive subscriptions on behalf of the suffers by this terrible catastrophe—*Daily News.*

MODERN WITCHCRAFT.

A CASE of witchcraft in the Black Country would almost lead us to suppose that the people there are as superstitious as the London believers in messages from spirits. Ann Jones, the wife of a collier, receives divers sums from Eliza Southall in consideration of the husband of the latter getting well of a sickness. Ann Jones is a wise woman, she mutters charms, shows a collection of familiar toads in a bottle, and gives certain stuffs to her clients to place in an oven. When the oven is duly furnished "my husband," says Eliza Southall, as collected and distinct as if she were giving evidence before the Dialectical Institute, "my husband began to jump about the house as if he was stark staring mad, and I noticed at the same time that his hands and face broke out all over with large pimples." When the wise woman was informed of this she took the phenomenon as a matter of course, and thus accounted for it—"I have drawn all the disease out of his body into the top of his head, but I can fetch it right out for another two shillings." Such virtue is there in two shillings; but in the end Eliza Southall began to suspect she was a fool, and during the lucid interval she took counsel of the police. The magistrates unkindly remarked that they believed "Mrs. Southall was the most foolish woman that could be found in the whole country." This was a sweeping assertion, though in a great measure justified by the facts; yet we happen to know that at this hour there are in London at least three men making good substantial incomes by casting horoscopes and pretending to consult the stars.—*Daily News.*

A CARTRIDGE FOR USE AGAINST RIOTERS.

IT may be worth while to notice, in connection with the suggestion recently made by a correspondent to employ small shot instead of bullets against rioters, that a cartridge specially designed for a similar purpose—to disable, that is to say, rather than to kill—actually exists in the service. It is a buck-shot cartridge, and is adapted for use with the Snider rifle. The case resembles that of the ball ammunition for the same arm, but in place of the bullet the cartridge contains sixteen buck-shot, 220 to the pound, placed inside a paper bag and having the interstices filled with plaster of Paris. This ammunition, we learn from a little semi-official work on "Military Breech-loading Rifles and Ammunition," recently published, "was introduced about the time of the threatened Fenian disturbances in January, 1868. It has been issued to convict prisons, and might be used in cases of riot. The great advantage of buck-shot consist in the fact that it would guard to some extent against the evil of persons not joining in the riot being killed and wounded, as in the case of the recent disturbance at Mold, for its effect would be confined to a small area. At very short ranges it would probably be very deadly, but its force would diminish rapidly, and beyond about 80 yards it would only cause loss of life under exceptional circumstances." The cartridge is thus deadly at short ranges, and except in very serious or determined riots would, probably, be quite as efficacious as need be desired. Moreover, its effect would be delivered upon the actual and more prominent offenders; and even at longer ranges would be neither feeble nor uncertain, as we are informed, at least one convict could testify from personal experience. At all events, should it be thought desirable at any time to use a somewhat less deadly and far-reaching missile than a bullet to check rioters (a point on which it is difficult to offer a decided opinion), here is a provision in existence suitable for the purpose.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

BRITISH SUBJECTS BORN ABROAD.

IN Chief Justice Cockburn's thorough sifting of our law of nationality, in his newly published volume, there is one positive statement open to doubt, more especially as it is a direct contradiction of an observation of Mr. Westlake's in his learned and philosophical treatise on "Private International Law." Doubts have arisen, as explained in some detail by Mr. Westlake, as to whether the statute 13 Geo. III., c. 21, which undoubtedly makes the grandchildren of British grandfathers born abroad (their fathers having been also born abroad) British subjects, may not have a retrospective effect. The matter may be thus explained more clearly: A., a British-born subject, has a son, B., born abroad. B. is "deemed, adjudged, and taken to be a natural-born subject of this kingdom to all intents, constructions, and purposes whatsoever" by 7 Anne, c. 5, s. 3, and 4 Geo. II., c. 21, s. 1. B., being thus a natural-born subject to all intents, constructions, and purposes whatsoever, has a son, C., born abroad, and the 13 Geo. III., c. 21, s. 1, says that all children born abroad of fathers who by the two previous statutes are or shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of natural-born subjects, shall also be "adjudged and taken to be, and are hereby declared and enacted to be natural-born subjects of the Crown of Great Britain to all intents, constructions, and purposes whatsoever." There is no doubt, then, that C. has all the rights and privileges of a natural-born subject; and is it an impossible interpretation of this last statutory provision that it makes the child born abroad of any person who is present a natural-born British subject? Mr. Westlake concludes diffidently that the posterity of a British emigrant to the United States or any other foreign country "must be treated as British at least to the second generation, and perhaps for ever." The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives at Washington adopted Mr. Westlake's doubt in their report of 1868 on the cases of the naturalized American-Fenians in Ireland. Chief Justice Cockburn, peremptorily and without giving reason, says, in reference to Mr. Westlake's statement of a possible perpetual operation of the provision of the 13 Geo. III., that "there is no foundation whatever for such a notion." "Historicus" may not be a great additional authority on Mr. Westlake's side, but his view was accepted by that writer when he drew his alarming picture of the dangers of neglecting American menaces and leaving our nationality laws unaltered. The sooner this question is set at rest by giving legislative effect to the recommendation of the Commissioners to limit British nationality by descent of residents abroad to the first generation, the better.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE MARRIAGE LAWS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

As Sir Roundell Palmer showed on Friday night (Aug. 6) the marriage laws of this country are in a state of scandalous confusion. They represent, not a system, but a chaos. Even England, although less open to reproach in this respect than either Scotland or Ireland, has a confused tangle of laws relating to the entrance into the most important relation of life. Members of the Established Church are under one Act and Dissenters under another. A Churchman may be married by process of banns or by special licence; that is, he may either have his intention shouted in the public ear, or, for the payment of a fee, may obtain such secrecy and despatch as were once the chief charms of Gretna Green. A Nonconformist, on the other hand, may be married by a civil registrar; he signs his name, pays his money, and takes his choice. From the other Dissenters the Quakers are cut off, and have a law of their own. And, as Sir Roundell pointed out, marriages between members of the Established Church, although in themselves open to no objection whatever, are null and void if celebrated in a church which has not been properly consecrated, or in a different parish from that in which the banns have been called. Ireland is in a still worse plight, having no fewer than five or six different methods of marriage. The members of the Episcopal Church are under the same system as those of England. Roman Catholics may be joined together in holy matrimony without going through the preliminary process of banns, and merely by the aid of a priest belonging to their own communion. In the presence of a hedge priest, Pat and Biddy may join hands, and then be legally united for life. But no priest is permitted to unite a Roman Catholic and a Protestant; and, if he attempt to do so, the union is void, and he himself is guilty of a statutable offence. Moreover, in Ireland every religious sect has a law of its own. As for Scotland, who shall sing the praises of the chaotic confusion which characterises its marriage laws? The Gretna Green weddings have disappeared; and, indeed, it was runaway couples from England, and not from Scotland, who availed themselves of that historic sanctuary. Now, as before, the great majority of the Scotch unions are solemnised by the "minister," after the session clerk has read the banns on three successive Sundays, or, for a small bribe, has read them over three times on a single Sunday. But the licence for irregular marriages is still so great that a man and woman may be joined in wedlock if the mutually promise in writing to marry, and if they afterwards live together. Or two people may be legally united merely by certifying, in the presence of witnesses, that they take each other for man and wife. Such a state of things, we repeat, is a reproach to the public intelligence; and, now that Parliament possesses the report of the Royal Commission which was appointed to investigate the subject, the perpetuation of the scandal will admit of no excuse. Mr. Bruce declines to give a distinct pledge that the Government will introduce a bill on the subject next year; and, with the amount of unavoidable work which lies before the Ministry, such reticence may be prudent; but a reform of the marriage laws will speedily be deemed imperative.

AN ADVENTUROUS VOYAGE.

MR. EMPSON EDWARD MIDDLETON, late of Her Majesty's 51st Regiment of Foot, who arrived in Edinburgh on the evening of Tuesday last (August 17), has undertaken an adventure which is, perhaps, without a parallel in the annals of yachting, if the somewhat doubtful story of the voyage across the Atlantic be excepted. He had undertaken to circumnavigate the coast of England alone and unaided in his yacht Kate—a boat of three tons burden; and in a couple of months from the time he began his voyage he has succeeded in performing the larger half of his task. Mr. Middleton left London in the Kate on the 15th of June, and sailed down the Thames in the face of a heavy gale of wind from the north-east. On the 16th he had a good run from Greenhithe to Ramsgate under close-reefed mainsail. He had light head winds all the way down the Channel, and made the Lizard on the 13th and Land's End on the 14th of July. Thence he sailed along the coast of Cornwall to Lundy Island and Milford Haven, encountering very stormy weather in the Bristol Channel. When off Lundy Island the Kate was kept out all night by the sea that was running. At Milford Haven she got becalmed, and was detained five days. On the 29th of July Mr. Middleton attempted to make Scoona Island but was caught in a gale of wind, and had to put into North Haven. On the 31st he ran over to Courtown and Dublin, where he remained for two or three days, after which he made for Donaghadee, where he was again becalmed. On the 15th of August a breeze sprang up, and he succeeded in making Ayr on that day, having taking exactly two months to accomplish the voyage from London. The wind again falling away, he lost a day at Ayr, and on reaching Irvine on the 17th of August he took the steamer to Bowling. Thence he came over the canal to Grangemouth, and took the steamer for Leith, which he reached on Tuesday evening. Mr. Middelton intends to complete his voyage, which he hopes to be able to accomplish within a month; and with this view he proposes to leave Leith in the Kate this morning. The hero of this arduous and somewhat hazardous adventure is a man about 5ft. 6in. in height, sligtly built, but very firmly knit, and he shows no signs of fatigue after the hardships he has undergone. The longest spell of work which he had on the voyage was in coming down the Channel from Brighton to Southampton, when he was out two days and two nights, during which time he had no sleep. His usual habit was to come into port about midnight, rest for two or three hours, generally on board the yacht, and start again about 3 next morning. He very frequently found himself becalmed when four or five miles off the port where he meant to spend the night, and had to work himself into harbour. He also lost much time when off Cornwall in waiting for the flowing of the tide to float his yacht out of the dry harbours which abound on that coast. The Kate is a very handsome little craft of 21ft. keel by 7ft. beam, and, as stated, three tons burden. Large crowds of interested spectators collected around her as she lay in Leith harbour on Wednesday.—*Scotsman.*

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN AMERICA.

CONVENTION OF THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 13.—The Woman's Suffrage Convention met in Congress Hall this morning. The persons present who are prominent in the movement are Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. E. Joslyn Gage, Mrs. Celia Burleigh, Mrs. S. F. Norton, Mrs. Martin of Albany, and several others. Among the spectators are Millard Fillmore, the Rev. L. H. Angier of Massachusetts, Oscar Coles of New York, and many other prominent persons. Mrs. Gage of Fayetteville called the meeting to order, and named Susan B. Anthony for temporary Chairman. Miss Anthony, on taking the chair, thanked the Convention for the honour conferred upon her. The call of the Convention was read, and six delegates from each Congressional District Convention answered to their names. Miss Anthony said that women were not used to the machinery of calling Conventions: therefore all persons interested in the question of woman suffrage would be received as members of the Convention. The party organizations had been operating for years and all the machinery was ready. This was a new movement. Women had no means of communication to enable them to advise together. This Convention was to organize a Suffrage Association. By recent amendments to the Constitution of the United States, every male citizen had a full right to vote and hold office, and they felt it was now time to put forth a platform for woman—to give them equal rights, and to remove all constitutional and legal barriers, so that woman may have an equal right to work or starve, according to their talent. Mrs. Celia Burleigh of New York and Mrs. E. A. Morgan of Syracuse were chosen Secretaries. Mrs. C. Burleigh, Mrs. Norton, and Mrs. Knapp were appointed the Committee on Delegates. Miss Anthony called for an enrolment of delegates, and appealed to all favouring the movement for woman's rights to come forward. Mrs. Wilbour, Mrs. Morgan, and Mrs. Martin were appointed to the Committee on Permanent Organization. Mrs. Burleigh, Mrs. Wilbour, Mrs. Bedortha, and Mrs. Jones were appointed the Committee on Platform and Resolutions. The President stated that the persons in this movement desired discussion, and hoped to hear some argument in opposition as well as in favour of it. They had assembled there to-day, and hoped to assemble in other States soon. They were not there as defendants, but as plaintiffs. Some time ago Fred. Douglass, Langston, and others, were left out, they felt some decent companionship; but by the enfranchisement of all the coloured men, none were left to them for association. Mrs. Martin of Albany addressed the Convention. She said that the women were in the majority, and that while all men of every race had been giving the protection of the ballot, the women were denied it. Miss Anthony called attention to this fact at the first meeting on the subject nineteen years ago, at Seneca Falls, and met with ridicule; but she had now conquered the respect of the people. Mrs. Martin spoke of the value of the franchise, and the great punishment it was to take it away from men. The negro enfranchisement agitation set women to thinking more deeply on the subject. The protection it afforded to the negroes was required by women. The same act of justice should be accorded to women. A motion was then made to adjourn until 4 o'clock P. M., in order to complete the organization.

Miss Anthony, in announcing the adjournment, appealed to all present to attend the future meeting. "Women," she said, "did not like to be treated as a doll, or made the subject only for small talk. She liked to be treated as a sensable, reasoning being." [These appeals were frequently cheered.] "For 20 years," the speaker said, "she had been subjected to jeers from the whole people, and yet had maintained her position in the movement." She spoke of the recent Fourth of duly celebration near Buffalo, where the proceedings were conducted by women.

She was interrupted by a man, who asked, "What was to be done with St. Paul's saying, that 'women should be subject to their husbands?'" She replied: "The same as men did to others of his sayings—pass them by." The Convention then adjourned till 4 o'clock P.M.

The afternoon session was held in Congress Hall. Mrs. Sarah F. Norton of New York, made an address, answering the following objections to woman suffrage: First, "they did not need it." Every woman of the speaker's acquaintance does need it, it is a privilege of citizenship. Now women are dependent on a class not famous for the care of other's rights. If my neighbour's wife can't write, is that any reason I shall not learn? The ballot is the passport to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Men vote to each other the right to vote under a republican form of government, and women have the same right as men. Men make women answerable to the laws, and yet say they are not capable of judging of the wisdom of them. If we are incapable of judging, why are we held responsible? It is said none but bad women will go to vote. Are Susan B. Anthony, E. C. Stanton, Harriet Livermore, and the thousands of others who are asking for suffrage, all bad? The good women are in the majority and should be allowed to come to the rescue. The progress of civilization has always been in ratio to the improvement in the condition of women.

The Committee on Credentials reported that delegates were present from every Congressional district. The Committee on Permanent Officers reported the name of M. E. Joslyn Gage of Onondaga, for President, and 36 Vice-Presidents. The committee on Platform reported as follows:

Resolved, That the Conventions of women sufrage is the great moral and political question of the day, and we demand the ballot for women because equal rights are a part of the great principles of justice; because the laws of justice precede the laws of States, and the rights of humanity underlie rights of government.

Resolved,—That as governments are instituted for the maintenance of principles of justice, and as every human being can do better for himself than another for him, the right of every human being to share in the Government under which he lives should be recognised by that Government.

Resolved,—That we claim for woman the inherent right to share in the government of any country of which she is a citizen, by virtue of her existence as a human being and her natural capacity for self-government; that while resting the responsibility of woman's present political disability upon man, we deny his right to define woman's sphere; that, as we deny the right of one class of men to define the rights and duties of another class of men, so do we as emphatically deny the right of one sex to define the rights and duties of another sex.

Resolved,—That we gladly recognize the advancement of our just principles as shown by the action of the Irish Republican National Conventions, recently held in Washington and Chicago, in which they demand that suffrage should be extended to all not guilty of crime, irrespective of colour, race, or sex.

Resolved,—That we also rejoice at the course of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, recognizing, as a step in the true direction, their recent action admitting women of that church to vote on lay delegation.

Resolved,—That in recognition and furtherance of the principles of justice, the Constitution of the United States should be so amended as to secure the right of suffrage to the women of the nation on the same terms that it is held by the men of the nation.

Resolved,—That we invite the co-operation of every man and woman, no matter how differing as to party politics, creed, colour or nationality, in securing such an amendment.

The evening session was held in Hathorn's new hall, Miss Anthony presented Mrs. Gage for permanent President; Mrs. Gage returned thanks for the honour done her in being called to preside in a new hall, now first opened and dedicated by the Convention to the cause of humanity. She referred to the demand now made in China and Turkey for the recognition of the rights of woman in the family. In England, America, Russia, Switzerland, and other countries, women were asking their rights. Women were denied their claim to virtual representation by man.

Miss Anthony took the floor, in reply to the Rev. Mr. Angier. She spoke of the need women had of learning a business. Many women have to support themselves, their families, and their husbands. Women demand to be independent bread-winners. They demand that every father, no matter what his circumstances, should fit his daughters for business the same as his sons. The ranks of the loose women were filled up daily by girls tenderly raised, to live without work. The ballot is the key to unlock the door to admit women to equal rights and to employment. A disfranchised class was always helpless. Enfranchise a class and it becomes a power. She instanced several cases where the coloured men gained justice by the ballot. They demand the right of ballot, that woman may respect herself and be respected.

The session will close to-morrow.—*Tribune.*

STORY OF A WEDDING TRIP.

THE following tale is published in some of the Paris newspapers:—"A couple were married at Brussels a few days ago. In that there is nothing extraordinary, but what is so is their bridal tour. The morning of the marriage, while making preparations for the voyage, the soon-to-be-wife said to her soon-to-be husband, that one of her friends had made her a present of a beautiful lace handkerchief, and in return wished her to render her a small service on arriving at Paris. This small service was to take to a given address twelve lace shawls. "And the custom house?" said the intended husband. "Don't be alarmed! I have sewed them between my travelling petticoats—they cannot be seen." The man, not much fancying the idea of being troubled during his wedding trip, opposed with so much authority that kind of fraud that the damsel said she renounced the project. Finally they were married and started on their journey. The husband, desirous of establishing his character as a man of good sense and foresight, painted in fearful colours the severity of the French custom laws. "Since the prohibition of the *Lanterne* everybody is searched, you will see." "Yes! we will see!" said the wife with a quiet smile. On their arrival, the officers of the Custom-house examined the baggage of the couple in a negligent manner. The wife smiled. The husband saw in a moment that his authority was likely to be lessened in the eyes of his wife, and while she was engaged in closing her trunks, he said in a low voice to one of the officers. "Have you my neighbour searched, to see if she does not smuggle lace!" The man did not wait to be told twice. Two women took the wife, who had now ceased to laugh, into a private room. The husband rubbed his hands with an air of satisfaction at having proved his wisdom, when he was called by an officer "to make his declaration." "What for?" asked he. "For the delinquent, she is arrested!" "What do you say?"—"You were well informed, and shall have your share of the prize. The lace is seized!" The unhappy man had caused his wife to be arrested—his wife who in spite of his opposition had brought the lace under her petticoats! Madam passed her wedding night in the custom-house prison. Monsieur was taken to be a spy, and had great trouble next morning, even by paying a heavy fine, in arranging the affair. The couple arrived yesterday at the Grand Hotel. They do not look at all like people commencing the honey-moon.

THE YACHT.

TAKE the following delightful picture of the charms of a yachtsman's life. It is drawn by the cunning hand of a writer dear to thousands of English readers, in whose novels the love and the habit of the sea-life may easily be discovered. Mr. Wilkie Collins (for why should the authorship of a paper written twelve years ago in *Household Words* be a secret?) imagines himself consulting a magic mirror to decide upon an autumn tour. On the face of this mirror successively appear the scenes of former expeditions; of a mountain tour in Switzerland; a vetturino tour in Italy; and finally, of a yachting cruise in English waters. Listen to this:

"The cloud on the magic surface rises slowly and grandly, like the lifting of a fog at sea, and discloses a tiny drawing room with a skylight window, and a rose coloured curtain drawn over it to keep out the sun. A bright book-shelf runs all round this little fairy chamber, just below the ceiling, where the cornice would be in larger rooms. Sofas extend along the wall on either side, and mahogany cupboards full of good things ensconce themselves snugly in the four corners. The table is brightened with rose-gays, the mantleshelf has a smart railing all round it, and the looking-glass above is just large enough to reflect becomingly the face and shoulders of any lady who will give herself the trouble of looking into it. The present inhabitants of the room are three gentlemen with novels and newspapers in their hands, taking their ease in blouses, dressing gowns, and slippers. They are reposing on the sofas, with fruit and wine within easy reach of their hands, and one of them looks to me very much like the enviable possessor of the Black Mirror. They exhibit a spectacle of luxury which would make an ancient Spartan shudder with disgust; and in an adjoining apartment their band is attending on them, in the shape of a musical box, which is just now playing the last scene in *Lucia di Lammermoor*. Hark! what sounds are those mingling with the notes of Donizetti's lovely music—now rising over it sublimely, now dying away under it, gently and more gently still? Our sweet opera air shall come to its close, and the music shall play for its short destined time, and then to silence again; but those inarticulate glorious sounds shall go on with us day and night, shall still swell and sink inexhaustibly long after we and all who know, and love, and remember us have passed from this earth for ever. It is the wash of the waves that now travels along with us grandly wherever we go. We are at sea in the fastest, fairest schooner-yacht afloat, and are taking our pleasure all along the southern shores of the English coast. Yes, this, to every man who can be certain of his own stomach, this is the true luxury of travelling, the true secret for thoroughly enjoying all the attractions of moving about from place to place. Wherever we now go we carry our elegant and comfortable home along with us. We can stop when we like, see what we like, and always come back to our favourite corner on the sofa, always carry on our favourite occupations and amusements, and still be travelling, still be getting forward to new scenes all the time. Here is no hurrying to accommodate yourself to other people's hours for arising: no scrambling for places; no wearisome watchfulness over baggage. Here are no anxieties about strange beds—for we have not each of us our own sweet little cabin to nestle into at night? No agitating dependence at the dinner hour on the vagaries of strange cooks—for have we not our own sumptuous larder always to return to, our own accomplished and faithful culinary artist always waiting to minister to our personal tastes? We can walk and sleep, stand up or lie down just as we please, in our floating travelling carriage. We can make our own road, and trespass nowhere. The bores we dread, the letters we don't want to answer, cannot follow and annoy us. We are the freest travellers under heaven; and we find something to interest and attract us through every hour of the day. The ships we meet, the trimming of our sails, the varying of the weather, the everlasting innumerable changes of the ocean, afford constant occupation for eye and ear. Sick, indeed, must that libellous traveller have been who first called the sea monotonous—sick to death, and perhaps born-brothers also to that other traveller of evil renown, the first man who journeyed from Dan to Beersheba, and found all barren."—*Daily News.*

MY DARLING.

[FROM "FUN."]

MY darling is the sweetest maid
That ever lived on marmalade,
Or wanted wiga to make her
The angel that she ought to be;
But then—unluckily for me—
I'm fi.e-and-forty, and, you see,
She's only twelve—deuce take her!

Her hair is gold in wavy curls,
Her eyes are stars, her teeth are pearls,
Her boots are bronze and lace-up.
Her cheek is bloomy like a plum,
Her breath is sweet as marjoram;
But poetry is weak to sum
Her figure and her face up.

Alas, the truth I must aver—
My nephew Dick's in love with her.
While prudence says I should prefer
Her aunt, who's plain and heavy.
Oh, would—but why ask Fate to grant
A boon which I'm aware it can't?—
Oh, would that she had been her aunt,
Or I had been my nevvy!

TENNYSON has just returned from Switzerland, utterly disgusted with his trip in search of the picturesque, since he experienced nothing but incessant mobbing, especially at the hands of young ladies, wherever he happened to stay. One of his party found his hat gone one fine morning, and, on making a great fuss about the missing article, it was discovered in the hat box of a stranger stay, ing at the same hotel, who had stolen it, believing it to have pressed the Laureate's brows. Also some othe, clever gentlemen managed to abstract Tennyson's note book, so we may look for its speedy publication by some enterprising, and not too scrupulous, Yankee publisher.—*London Letter.*

BANKS.

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